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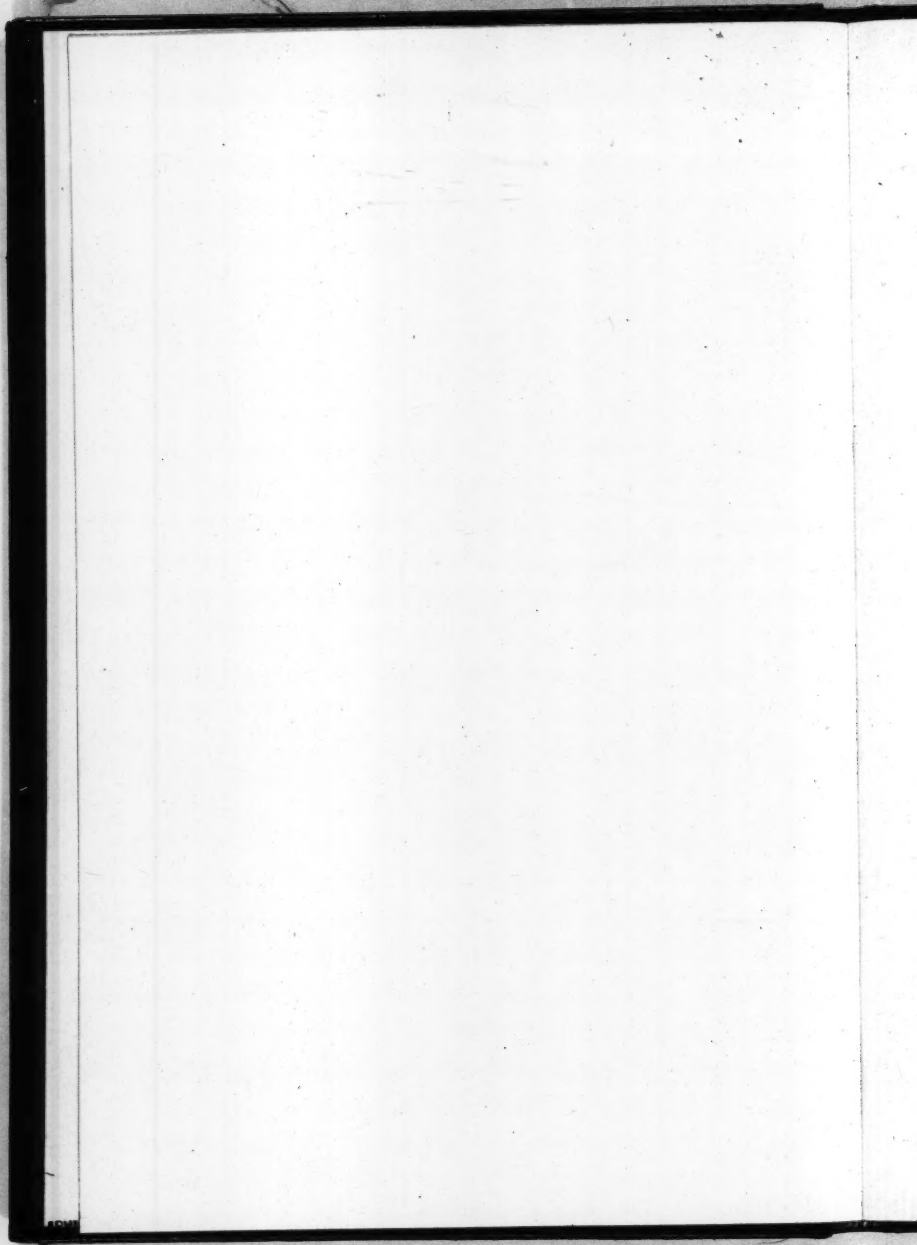
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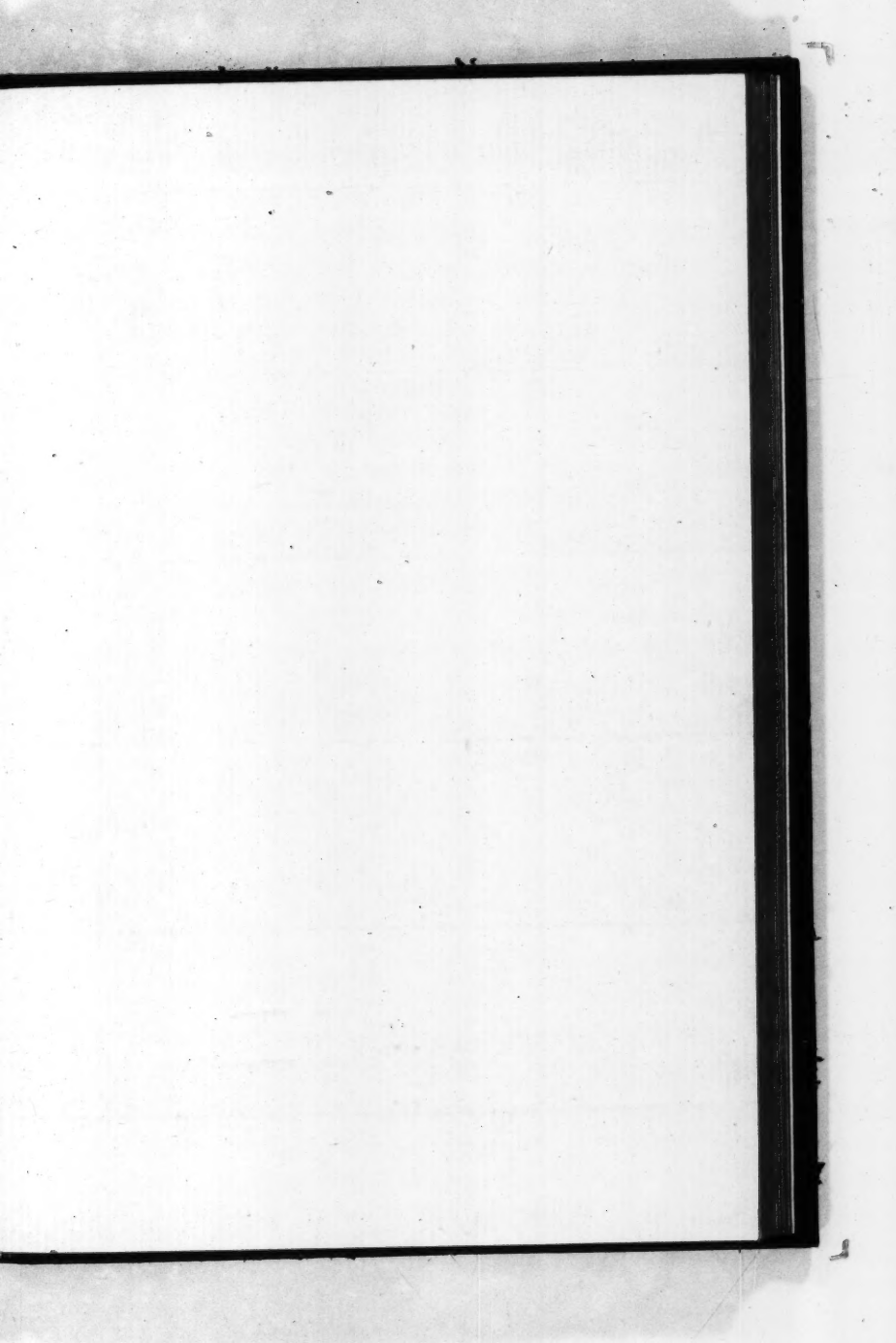
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[1569]

**A booke of the Art and**  
**maner, howe to plante and graffe**  
**all sortes of trees, how to set stones, and sow bea**  
**pynes to make wylde trees to graffe on, as also remedies**  
*and medicines, with diuers other newe practises, by one*  
**of the Abbey of S. Vincent in France, prac**  
**tised with his owne handes, deuised in**  
**to seuen Chapters, as hereafter more**  
**playnly shall appeare. With an**  
**addition in the ende of**  
**this booke, of certayne**  
**Dutche practi**  
**ces, sette forth and Englished, by**  
*Leonardo Mascall.*



*In laudem incisionis diffichon,*  
*Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanae tellus*  
*Fructificat nobis incisione datur.*

**Printed at London by Henry**  
*Bynneman for Iohn Wighe.*

## The booke vnto the Reader.

**E** The wyght that willing is to knowe,  
The way to graffe and plant :  
May here finde plenty of that skyll,  
That erst hath bene but scant.  
To plant or graffe in other times,  
As well as in the spring:  
I teach by good experience,  
To do an easy thing,  
The pleasure of this skill is greate,  
The profit is not small :  
To such men as will practise it,  
In things mere naturall.  
The poore man may with pleasure finde,  
Some thinge to helpe hys made,  
So may the ryche man reape some fruite,  
Where erst he had but waide.  
The noble man that needeth nought,  
May thereby haue at will :  
Such pleasaunte fruite to serue his vse,  
And geue eche man his fill.  
The common weale cannot but wyne,  
Where eche man doth entend :  
By skyll to make the good frutes moe,  
And yll frutes to amend.  
Waight well my wordes, and thou shalt finde,  
All true that I doe tel :  
Myne Autho: doth not write by gesse,  
Practise made him excell.  
If thou wilt practise as he dyd,  
Thou mayste finde out much more :  
He hath not founde out all the truth,  
That nature hath in store.

Fare well.



## *To the right honorable and my very good*

*Lorde, Syr Iohn Pawlet Knight, Lorde S Iohn, Leonard  
Maschall wisheth prosperous health, with  
continuell encrease of honour.*

---



Ight honorable, among all sciences that may be lightly obtayned, and among many goodly exercises and experiences for me, there is none (among the rest) more mete and requisite, or that more doth refreshe the vitall spirites of men, nor more engender admiration in the effectes of nature, or that is cause of greater recreation to the wery and traueled spirite of man; or more profitable to mans lyfe, than is the skill of planting and graffing, the whiche not only we may see with our eyes, but also feele with our handes in the secrete workes of nature: yea, nothing more disco- uereth vnto vs the great and incomprehensible worke of God, that of one little Pepine sede, Nutte or small plant, may come the selfe same herbe or tree, and to bring forth infinite of the same frute, which also doth shyne and shew forth it selfe vn- to vs, especially in the spring time, by their diuersitie of shoo- tes, blossomes and buddes, in diuers kindes of nature, by the goodnesse and mightie power of the greate Lord and creator towards his people, in suche thinges as commeth forth of the naturall earth, to nourishe, to sustayne and mayntayne our lyues. What greater pleasure can there be, than to sinell the sweete odour of hearbes, trees and frutes, and to beholde the goodly colour of the same, whiche in certayne tymes of the yeare commeth forth of the womb of their mother & nourse, and so to vnderstande the secrete operation in the same. And to be short, of this labour (in our lyues) we do take parte thereof, with great gaynes and reuenues that come therby, where as through idlenesse there commeth none: therefore to augment the same, it shall be good to apayse and mitigate all



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sonde delights and vayne pleasures, with such lyke vanities, and cleane put out and abolysh the delights of all vices. Wherefore the Poete sayth : Let vs praye the true labouring houre of the true labourer. Therevpon many great Lordes and Noble personages, haue left their Theatres, pleasaunt stages, goodly pastimes, forsakyng and despising their pleasures, not much regarding ryche Diademes, and costly parfumes, but haue gyuen them selues to Planting and Graffing and suche lyke. In suche sorte, that yf we should diligently searche, and recite all the discourse of aun- cient Histories, as of late dayes, we shoulde fynde, that the most Noble personages through their vertue, hath shewed many goodly examples, as in one Theatre, a supreme de- gree honourable: nor haue had nothing more deare, more re- quisite, or more greatly in commendation, than Planting and Graffing of frute. *Cyrus* a great king of the Persians (as wit- nesseth *Xenophon*,) dyd so much delight in the Arte of Plan- ting and Graffing, (which did shewe a greate prayse and glo- ric vnto his personage,) that he had no greater desire or plea- sure, than when he might occupie hym selfe in Planting and Graffing to garnish the earth, to place and order there- on, certayne number of trees. The Emperour *Dioclesian*, (as doth recite, *Sextus Aurelius Victor*,) of his owne good wyll without any constraynt, dyd leaue the scepter of his Empire for to remayne contynually in the fieldes. So much pleasure dyd he take in plantyng of frute, in makyng of Or- chardes and Gardens, whiche he dyd make, garnishe, and finishe with his owne handes. The Senatours, Dictatours, and Consules of the Romaines, among all other thyngs haue commended Planting and Graffing to be one of the most florishing laboures in this worlde for the common wealth, the whiche was celebrated and counted a greate vertue: yea, they dyd so much esteeme it, that they dyd hang tables thereof in diuerse places, neuer thynkyng the tyme more aptly spent, than in Planting and Graffing, nothyng more

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## The Epistle.

contentyng them selues, nothyng more delyted in any other assayres for the common wealth, than in setting, sowing or plantyng on the earth. Howe much we may praysse of late dayes and commende our trauailers from other countreys, it is easie to be perceyued and knowne, but of Lordes, Gentelmen, and Merchantes, which haue hadde (as it doth appere) a great regard in these latter dayes, howe they myghte followe the example of others: Whereby it hath replenysed this our Realme with diuers straunge Plantes, Herbes, and trees, very good and necessary for the comon wealth: not heretofore commonly knowne. And beholde, aboue all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a sure and certain iudgemēt, that Planting and Graffing is more hyghly to be commended and praised, than many other worthy and Noble things in thys world: for thys arte hath not only from tyme to tyme, bene put in vse and praefise of laboure through Kinges and Prynces: but also it hath bene put in wryting of many greate and worthy personages, in diuers kynde of languages, as in Greke by Philometor, Hieron, Acheleus, Orpheus, Musceus, Homer, Hosiodē, Constantine, Cesar: and in Latin, by Verron, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer, and in the Portingale tong by king Attalus and Mago, (the whyche reciteth the Histories) that after their death, the bookes of plantyng and graffing were brought to Rome, sone after the destruction of Carthage. Lykewyse, howe many since haue wrytten only of zeale and loue for their cuntry and common wealth, of the fruitfull arte of plantyng and graffing: yea, of late days howe many worthy men by their learning haue wrytten lykewyse thereof, should seme that it hath come from their auncesters, as the greatest honor, through the noble inuention of the same. Lykewyse I dare boldly affirme, not onely the learned haue wrytten, but also haue bene practysers and inuenters of the same, (as wytnesseth dyuers hy stories).

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in diuers and many secrete thinge, wherein I dare boldly say, they haue not so learnedly, nor so exactly written, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writing thinges so certayne, that their succellours may easily marke, obserue, and kepe the same: for euery one hath written according to the nature of his countrey. The Grekes for Grece, the Barbarians for Barbary, the Italians for Italy, the Frenchmen for Fraunce &c. which writing without the order and practise, doth very small profite for this our Realme of England, the which I can blame nothing more than the negligence of our natiō, which hath had small care heretofore in planting and grafting, in some places of this Realme (as I haue knowne) where as good and well disposed haue grafted, the euyl and malicious person hath soone after destroyed the againe; but if we would endeavour our selues thervnto (as other countreyes do.) we might florithe, and haue many a straunge kinde of frute, (whiche now we haue oftētimes the want thereof,) that might greatly pleasure and serue many wayes both for the riche and pore, as well as in Grece, Barbary, Italy, or Fraunce, if our nation were geuen so well that way as they are.

Right honourable, for so much as I haue ben long in declaring of our predecessours, I will nowe leaue (troubling your honour any further) and rest from the other thinges accomplishing my desire, beseeching your Lordship to take this my simple trauell in good part, requesting no other recompense for my payne herein, but wishing it might be put in a general practyse thorowe this realme, whereby in small time it would grow vnto a great profite and commoditie both to the riche and pore, wherein I should thinke my selfe not only happy, but also to haue a iust tribute for my desertes and also this Realme might thereby receyue no small benefite, with prayse of other countreyes. in following our predecessours in this art of plating and grafting: some places of this Realme are greatly commended and prayed among others, as Kent for the cheifest, which vertue (notwithstanding) can not be cleane put out or forgotten, specially, when suche as your honour shal

seme

## The Epistle.

seme to fauour the same, and also to see the forward doynge  
therof, in such groundes and Lordshippes as ye do possesse,  
the whiche at this time hath only moued me to attempt vnto  
your honour this my simple trauayle, whiche is not the onely  
dutie that I owe vnto your honour, but as a dewe desert, not  
thinking my selfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous li-  
beralitie, nor shewing other wayes howe to recompence the  
same, hath boldened me at this time to commend this my  
simple and rude worke vnto your Lordship, not according  
vnto your estate and honour, the which had ben more meete  
and requisite to haue had the finishing of some better worke.  
Therefore beseeching your honour to way and accept this my  
intent and good will herein, which thing so doying, I shall  
think my selfe not only happie, but it shall encour-


rage me the more hereafter to take in  
hande the lyke or better worke.

Thus I beseech the almighty  
God and creator,  
to encrease your  
prosperous honor, with long lyfe  
in health.

FINIS.



## To the Reader.

 Gentle reader thou shalt vnderstande,  
I haue taken out of diuerse Authours  
this simple worke, into our Englishe  
tounge, praying thee for to accept it  
in good parte: in so doyng thou shalt  
bolden me to trauell further therein: & thus shew-  
yng my good wil in declaring of diuers wayes of  
planting & graffing, and how in the metest times  
of the yere, with shewing of diuers commodities  
and secretes herein, howe to set or plant with the  
roote, and without the roote, howe to sow or set  
Pepines or turnelles, with the ordering thereof.  
Also howe to cleanse your grasses and cions, howe  
to helpe barren and sicke trees, howe to kill wor-  
mes and bermin, and to preserue and kepe frute:  
howe to plant and proyne your Vines, and to ga-  
ther and presse your grape: how to cleanse & mosse  
your trees, how to make your Syder and Perry,  
how to set, choose, order and kepe Hoppes, with  
many other secrete practises, whiche shal appeare  
in the table following, that euery person may ea-  
sily perceyue in these our dayes more largely of  
the art of planting and graffing than heretofore  
hath ben shewed. Which thing is not an exercise  
only to the minde, but likewise a great profit ma-  
ny wayes, with mayntenance of health vnto the  
body. Therefore spare not the body to shewe so  
great goodnesse therevnto, & also to the common  
wealth. In these dayes (among the rest) ye may  
see many, whiche be of the base and abiect sort of  
the

## To the Reader.

the common wealth, as those which wil not sticke  
to say: fie on thee slaue, what thing is now coun-  
ted more filthy in these days (among faire persona-  
ges) than labouring of the earth which we must al  
liue by. ¶ Wel, these be daynty persons: yet therby-  
to, what thing is more beautiful to the eye, more  
profitable to the purse, or more healthful vnto the  
body: & herein to put away all nourishing of byce  
and idlenesse, it is easie to recite infinite and many  
worthy Lordes and Gentlemen, which haue had  
a great care to followe the example of others.  
¶ Wherefore gentle Reader, let vs now leaue of  
from al wanton games and idle pastimes, and be  
no more as children whiche seeke but their owne  
gayne and pleasure, let vs therfore seeke one of vs  
for another in all good workes for the common  
wealth, whereby those that do come after vs,  
may so enjoy our workes and trauell herein, as  
we haue done of our predecessours, that therein  
God may be glorified, prayled and honored  
in all our workes of planting and graf-  
sing: and we therefore may be  
thankeful, from age to age,  
during this mor-  
tall lyfe.  
Amen.

Bj.

The





The Table of all the principall thinges  
contayned in this booke, whiche ye shall here-  
after fynde by number and leafe.

*Of the seauen Chapters followyng.*

*The first Chapter treateth of the setting of curnelles, of Apple trees, Plum trees, Peare trees, and Service trees.* 1

- H**ow to chouse your Pepins at the first pzeeling. 1  
How to vse the earth to solue your Peppnes on. 2  
How to se bnto pultrie for marring your beddes, and  
holue to weede and cleanse your beddes or quarters. 2  
How to plucke by the wyld cyons. 3

*The seconde Chapter treateth, howe to set your wyld trees  
come of Peppnes. When they be first plucked up.* 3

- H**ow to dong your wyld trees come of Peppnes. 3  
How to cut the principall rootes in setting againe. 3  
How to set your trees in ranke being yong. 4  
How to make a space from one ranke to another. 4  
How to water your plantes being by. 4  
How in remouing your trees, to plant them againe. 5  
The best time for to remoue. 5  
Of negligence and forgetfulness. 5  
Not so good to graffe the Service tree, as to set him. 6  
Some trees without graffing haue good frute, & other some  
being graffed, haue but pl frute. 6  
For to augment and multiply your trees. 6  
The maner to chaunge the frute of the Pepin tree. 7  
How to make good Cyder. 7  
To make an Orchard in seue yeares. 7

*The thyrde Chapter is of setting of trees whiche  
come of Nuttes.* 8

- H**ow to set trees that do come of Nuttes, and the time  
to plant or let them. 8

For

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Prayses be to God on hye,  
In all our wordly Planting:  
And let vs thanke the Romaines also,  
For the Arte of Graffing.

FINIS.



# An Exhortation to the

Planter and Graffer.



Alwayes before ye do intend to plant  
or graffe, it shal be mete to haue good  
experience in thynges meete for this  
Arte, as in knowing the Natures of  
all trees and frutes, and the diffe-  
rences of Clymates, whiche be contrarie in euery  
land: also to vnderstande the East and West win-  
des, with aspectes and Starres, to the ende ye  
may beginnie nothyng that the wynde or rayne  
may oppresse, that your labour be not lost, and to  
marke also, and consider the disposition of the ele-  
mentes that present yeare, for all yeares be not of  
lyke operation, nor yet after one sorte, the Som-  
mer and Winter doe not beare one face on the  
earth, nor the spring time alwayes rayny, or Au-  
tunne alwayes moyst: of this none haue vnder-  
standing, without a good and lyuely marking spi-  
rite, fewe or none (without learning) may discerne  
of the varieties & qualities of the earth, & what  
he doth aske or refuse. Therefore it shal be good  
to haue vnderstanding of the ground where ye do  
plant, either Orchard or Garde with frute, first it  
behoueth to make asure defence, to the end, that not  
only rude persons and children may be kept out,  
but all kynde of hurtfull cattell indomaging your  
plantes or trees, as Oren, Wyne, Calues, Hoxle,  
Hogges & Shepe, as the rubbing of Shepe doth  
greatly burne the sappe, and often doth kyll yong  
trees

## To the Planters

trees and plantes, and where they are broken or  
bruised with cattel, it is doubtful to grow after. It  
shal be good also, to set, plant or graffe trees all of  
lyke nature and strength together, that the great  
and hye trees, may not overcome the lowe and  
weake, for when they be not lyke of heyght, they  
growe, nor rype not your frute so wel at one time,  
but the one before the other: that earth whiche  
is good for Wyne, is good also for other frute.  
Ye must digge your holes a yeaere before ye plant,  
that the earth may be better seasoned, mortified  
and ware tender, both by rayne in Winter, and  
heate in Sommer, that therby your plantes may  
take roote the soner, yf ye will make your holes,  
and plant both in a yeaere, at the least, ye ought to  
make your holes two monethes before ye plant,  
and as soone as they be made, then it shal be good  
to burne of strawe or suche lyke therein, to make  
your grounde warme: the further ye make them  
asunder, the better your trees shall beare: make  
your holes lyke vnto a formayce, that is, more  
strayte in the mouth than beneath, wherby the  
rootes may haue the more roome, and by strayte-  
nesse of the mouth, the lesse rayne or colde shal en-  
ter by in Winter, and also lesse heate to the roote  
in Somer. Take also that the earth ye put to the  
rootes, be neither wet, nor layde in water: they  
do commonly leaue a good space betwixt euery  
tree, for the hanging bowes, for beyng myghe to-  
gether, ye can not set rootes, nor sowe nothing so  
well vnder your trees, nor they will not beare  
frute



## and Graffers.

frute so well: some loueth fourtie foote, some thirtie betwene euery tree: your plantes ought to be greater than the handle of a shouell, and the lesser the better: see they be strayte, without knottes or knobbes, hauing a long strayte grayne or barke, whiche shal the soner be apte to take grafes, and when ye set braunches or boughes of old trees, choose the yongest and straytest braunche therof, and those trees which haue borne yearly good frute before, take of those whiche be on the sunny side, soner than those that grow in the court or shadowe, and when ye take vpp or alter your plantes, ye shal note to what winds your plant is subiect, and so let them be sette againe, but those which haue growne in dry groundes, let them be set in moyst ground: your plantes ought to be cut of thre foote long. If ye will sette two or thre plantes together in a hole, ye must take heede the roote of one touche not on another, for then the one will perishe and rot the other, or die by wormes or other harmen, and when ye haue placed your plantes in the earth, it shal be good to strike downe to the bottō of euery hole two short stakes as great as your arme, on either side your hole one, & let the apeare but a little aboue the earth, that ye may (therby in Sommer) geue water vnto the rootes, if neede be. Your yong plantes, and rooted trees are commonly set in Autumne, from the first, vnto the xv. of October, yet some opini on is, better after Allhallowtyde vnto Christmasse, than in the spring, because the earth will

## To the Planters and Graffers.

dry to soone after, and also to set plantes without  
roote after Michelmasse, that they may the bet-  
ter mollifie and gather roote against the spring,  
wherof ye shal finde hereafter more at large.

Thus much haue I thought meete to de-  
clare vnto the Planters and Graf-  
fers, whereby they may the  
better auoyde the occa-  
sion and daungers  
of planting and  
graffing,  
which may come oftentimes through  
ignorance.

1589.

FINIS.



1940

Chalk Lake

2000

W.C. 1

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

C4

12

A wine-  
ble byr.



A Chefill.



x A pruyning knyfe

Chefill head.

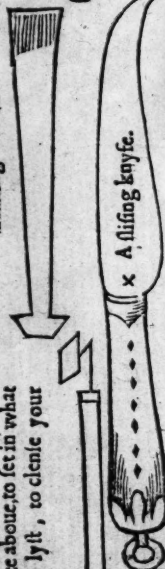


A great  
Knyfe.



a Sawe.

Grafting Chefill.



x A grafting knyfe.



A Vine knyfe.



A Mallet.

A Hammer  
with File & Percers.

Staffe with vice about, to set in what  
instrument ye lyst, to cleane your  
offences.



A grafting knyfe with cache, a ring or button to hang  
at their girdill.

# ¶ The Arte of Planting and Graffing.

I

## *The first Chapter.*

¶ This chapter treateth of the setting of Curnels, yong  
Plum trees and Peare trees, of Damsons  
and Seruice trees.



**E** Or to make yong trees of the Pe-  
pins of Apples, Peares, Plumes and Ser-  
uice. First ye must prepare and make a gret  
bed oꝝ quarter wel replenished, blend oꝝ mixt  
with god fat earth, & placed wel in the sunne  
nd so be well laboured and digged a god time befoze you  
do occupie it: and if ye can by any meanes, let it be digged  
very deepe the Winter befoze, in blending oꝝ mixing it  
wel together with god fat earth, oꝝ else to be mixed almost  
the halfe with god dong: and so let it rotte and ripe toge-  
ther with the earth. And see alwayes that plot be cleane un-  
to the pressing of Syder, that no wilde vynes oꝝ plantes do  
spring oꝝ grow thereon. Then in the moneth of Septem-  
ber, December, oꝝ thereabouts, take of the pepines oꝝ po-  
mes of the said frute at the first pressing out of your licour,  
befoze the Curnels be marred oꝝ bzyled: then take out of  
them, and rub a felve at once in a clath, and dry them be-  
twixt your handes, and take so many therof as you shall  
thinke god: then make your bed square, faire and plaine,  
and so we your sades thereon, then take and couer them  
with a rake lightly, oꝝ with erth, not putting to much erth  
vpon them. This done, deuide your beds into quadrantes  
oꝝ squares of foure fote bꝛode oꝝ thereabout, that when ye  
list ye may cleinte them from the one side to the other, with-  
out treading thereon. Then shal ye couer your faces oꝝ pe-  
pins with fine erth, so sitting about them, that then they  
may take the dayer and surer roote, and will kepe them the



better in winter following, and if ye list ye may rake them a little all ouer : so that ye rayse not your Pepins aboue the earth.

¶ Another way how one may take the pepins at the first comming of the Licour or presting.

**W**hich is: ye shall chose the greatest & fairest turnelles, or pepines, and take them forth at the first busling of your frute, then drye them with a cloth, and kepe them all the winter until sainte Andzweles tide : then a little after, sowe them in good earth, as thynne as ye do sowe peason, and then rake them ouer as the other.

¶ How one ought to vse his earth to sowe pepins without donging.

**I**t in this maner of doing ( in the spring ) it is not so great neede for to rayse or digge the earth so depe as that whiche is donged in Winter : but to deuide your quarters, in couering your pepins not so much with earth as those which be sowne with good dong, but when ye haue sowne them, a little rake them all ouer.

¶ How ye ought to take hede of pultrie for scraping of your beddes or quarters.

**A**s soone after as your pepins be sowne vpon your beddes or quarters, let this be done, one way or other, that is, take good hede that your hennes do not scrape your beddes or quarters, therfore stycke them all ouer light & thinne with bowes, or thoznes, and take good hede also to swine, and other cattell.

¶ How to vrede and cleanse your Beddes, or Quarters.

**A**d when the winter is past and gone, and that ye see your Pepins rise and growe : so let them encrease the space of one yere, but see to cleanse w edes, or other things which may hurt them, as ye shal see cause. And in the summer when it shal waie dry, water them hardely in the euening.

Howe.

¶ Howe one ought to plucke vp the wilde cions.

**A**s when these wylde cions shall be great, as of the growth of one yere, ye must then plucke them vp all in the winter following, befoze they do beginne to spring againe. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wylde Dycharbe as followeth.

## *The seconde Chapter treateth how one*

*shall set againe the small wylde trees, which come of Pepines, when they be first plucked vp.*



**O**f the bastard or little wylde trees incontinent aſſone as they be plucked vp, ye must haue of other good earth well trimmed and donged & to be wel in the Sunne, and wel pprepared and drest, as it is sayd in the other part befoze of the Pepines.

¶ Howe to dong your Bastard or wilde yong trees, which come of Pepines.

**A**bout Advent befoze Christmas, ye must digge & dong well the place wher-as ye will set them, and make your square of earth even and plaine, so large as ye shall thinke good, then set your wild trées so far one frō another as ye thinke mete to be graft, so that thei may be set in euē rankes and in good order, that when nēde shal require, ye may remoue or renue any of them or any part thereof.

¶ How ye ought in replanting or setting, to cut of in the middes the principall great rootes.

**I**f what part ye so euer ye do set any trées, ye must cut of the greate maister roote, within a fote of the stocke, & all other bigge rootes, so that ye leaue a fote long thereof, and so let them be set, and make your rankes crosse wyse one from another halfe a fote, or ther aboutes, and ye must also see that there be of good dong moze deepe and lower than ye do set your trées, to comfozt the sayd rootes withall.

D.H.

How

¶ How ye ought to set your trees in ranke.

**Y**e shal set your smal yong trees in rankes, half a large fote one from another : and let them be couered as ye do set them, with good fat earth al ouer the rootes.

¶ How to make the space from one ranke to another.

**Y**e shal leaue betwene your rankes, from one ranke to another, one fote, or there aboutes, so that ye may passe betwene euery ranke for to cleanse them if nede require, and also for to grasse any parte or parcell thereof when time shalbe mete. But ye must note, in making thus your rankes, ye shall make so many allies as rankes. And if ye thinke it not good to make so many allies, then deuide those into quarters of five fote broade or theraboutes, and make or set foure rankes (in eche quarter of the same) one fote from another, as ye vse to set great Cabbage. And as sone after as ye haue set them in rankes and in good order as is aforesayde, then shall ye cut of all the sets euen by the ground. But in thus doing see that ye do not plucke by or lose the erth which is about them : or if ye wil, ye may cut them befoze ye do set them in rankes. If ye do so, see that ye set them in such good order and euen with the erth, as is aforesayde. And it shal suffice also to make your rankes as ye shal see cause. And loke that ye furnish the earth al ouer with good dong, without mingling of it in the earth, nor yet to couer the sayd plantes withal, but strowed betwixt: and ye must also loke wel to the cleansing of weedes, grasse, or other such things which wil be a hurt to the growth of the plantes.

¶ How to water plants when they waxe drie.

**I**t shall be good to water them when the time is drie : in the first yeaere. Then when they haue put forth of newe tions, leaue no more growing but that sion which is the p[ri]ncipal and sayest, vpon euery stock one : all the other cut of harde by the stocke : and euer as there do grow smal twigs about the stocke, ye shal (in the moneth of March &

April)



## Planting and Graffing.

3

April) cut them at of hand by the stock. And if ye then stick by euery plant a pretty wand, and so binde them with willowz bark, bolaz, or others, it shal profit them much in their growth. Then after five or six yeares growth, when they be so bigge as your finger, or thereabontes, ye may then remoue any of them whereas ye will haue them growe and remaine.

¶ How one ought to remoue trees, and to plant them againe.

**T**he maner how ye ought to remoue trees, is shewed in the first Chapter folowing: then aboute two or thre yeares after their remouing, ye shall graffe them, for then they wyl be the better rooted. As for the others which ye leave still in ranks, ye may also graffe them where as they stand, as ye shal see cause god. When ye haue plucked by the fairest to plant in other places (as is aforesayde) also the manner how to graffe them, is shewed in the fift Chapter folowing. But after they shal be so graft, in what place so euer it be, ye shall not remoue or set them in other places agayne, until the graffes be wel closed upon the hed of the wilde stocke.

¶ When the best time is to replant or remoue.

**W**hen the hed of the stock shall be all ouer closed about the graffes, then ye may when ye will, transplante and remoue them (at a due time) where they shal continue. For with often remouing ye shall doe them great hurte in their rootes, and be in daunger to make them die.

¶ Of negligence and forgetfulness.

**I**f peraduenture ye forget (through negligence) and haue let smal rions two or thre yeares grow about the rootes of your stockes unplucked by, then if ye haue so done, ye may wel plucke them by and set them in ranks, as the other of the peppes. But ye must set the ranks more larger, that they may be remoued without hurting of eche others.

D. iij.

rootes:

rotes, and cut of al the smal twigs aboue as néede shal require, though they be set or grafted. Order them also in al things as those smal cions of a yeares growth.

¶ It is not so conuenient to graffe the Service tree,  
as to sette him.

**W**here as ye shal see yong Service trees, it shalbe most profit in setting them; for if ye do graffe them, I beleue ye shal winne nothing thereby. The best is onely to plucke by the yong bastard trees when they are as great as a good walking staffe: then proue or cut of their branches and carry them to set where as they may be no more removed: and they shal profit more in setting than grafting.

¶ Some trees without grafting bring forth good frute,  
and some other being grafted be better to  
make Syder of.

**I**t is here to be marked that, though the Pepin be sorte of the pomes of Beares and good Apples: yet ye shal find that some of them do loue the tree wherof they came: and those be right, which haue also a smooth barke, and as fair as those which be grafted: the which if ye plant or set thus growing from the mother roote without grafting, they shal bring as good frute, even like vnto the Pepin wherof he first came. But there be other helpe sortes commonly good to eate, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shal be grafted for that purpose.

¶ When ye list to augment and multiply your trees.

**A**fter this sorte ye may multiply them, being of diuers sortes and diuersities, as of Beares or Apples or such like. Notwithstanding whensoever ye shal find a good tree thus come of the Pepin, as is aforesayde, so shal ye vse him. But if ye wil augment trees of themselves, ye must take grasses, and so graffe them.

# Planting and Graffing.

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¶ Of the maner and changing of the frute of the Pepin tree.

**W**hen so euer ye do replante or change your Pepin trees from place to place, in so remouing often the stocke, the frute therof shal also change: but the frute which doth come of graffing, doth alwayes kepe the forme & nature of the tree wherof he is taken: for as I haue sayde, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the frute therof shall be so much amended.

¶ Howe one ought to make good Syder.

**H**ere is to be noted if ye will make good Syder, of what frute so euer it be, beyng Peares or Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wilde frute, haue alwayes a regard vnto the riping thereof, so gathered vpp, then put them in dry places, on bordes, in heapes, covered with dry strawe, and when so euer ye will make Syder therof, chose out all those which are blacke bruised, and rotten apples, & throwe them away, then take and vse the rest for Syder. But heere to giue you vnderstanding, do not as they do in the countrey of *Mens*, which doe put their frute gathered, into the middes of their garden, in the raine and miselings, vpon the bare earth, whiche will make them to lose their force and vertue, and doth make them also wythered and tough, and lightly a man shall neuer make good Syder that shall come to any purpose or good profite thereof.

¶ To make an Orchard in fewe years.

**S**ome doe take pong straight stippes, which doe growe from the rootes, or of the sides of the Apple trees, about Michelmasse, and doe so plante or set them (with Dyes) in good ground, where as they shall not be remoued, and so graffe (beyng well rooted) thereon. Other some doe take and sette them in the spring time (after Christmasse) in lyke wyse, and do graffe thereon when they be wel rooted: and both wayes doe spring well.

Dilig.

And

And this manner of way is counted to haue an Ouetard the  
sonett. But these trees wil not endure past twentie or thir-  
ty yeares.

### The third Chapter is of

setting trees of Nuttes.

¶ Howe one ought to set trees which come of Nuttes.



**E**o to set trees which come of Nut-  
tes: when ye haue eaten the frute, loke that  
ye kepe the Cones and curnels ther of, then  
let them be dried in the winde, without the  
vehementie of the sunne, so reserue them in  
a bore, and use them as before.

¶ Of the time when ye ought to plant or set them.

**Y**e shal plant or set them in the beginning of Winter,  
or afore Michaelmasse, whereby they may the sooner  
spring out of the earth. But this manner of setting is  
daungerous: for the winter then comming in, and they  
being pong and tender in comming bp, the colde will kill  
them. Therefore it shal be best to lay and reserue them til  
after Winter. And then before ye do set them, ye shal soke  
or siepe them in milke, or in milke and water, so long tyll  
they do sinke therein: then shall ye dry them and set them  
in good earth in the chatinge or increase of the spone, with  
the smil ende bpwarde, foure fingers deepe, then put some  
wicke therby, to marke the plate.

¶ For to set them in the Spring time.

**I**f ye will plant or set your Nuttes in the Spring time,  
where ye will haue them still to remaine and not to be re-  
moued, the best and most easy way is, to set in every such  
place (as ye think good) three or four Nuttes nigh together,  
and when they do al spring bp, leaue none standing but the

# Planting and Graffing.

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¶ Of the donging and depe digging thereof.

**A**lso where as ye shall thinke good, ye may plante or set al your nuttes in one square or quarter together, in good earth and donged in suche place and time, as they vse to plant. But see that it be well donged, and also digged good and depe, and to be well meddled with good dong thowse out, then set your nuttes three fingers depe in the earth, and halfe a foote one from another, ye shall water them often in the Sommer, when there is dype weather, and se to weede them, and digge it as ye shall see neede.

¶ Of nuttes and stones like to the trees they came of.

**I**t is here to be noted, that certayne kinds of nuttes, and turnelles which do loue the trees, whereof the fruite is like vnto the tree they came of, when they be planted in good ground, and set well in the sunne, which be: the wall nutte, chestnuttes, all kinde of perches, figges, almondes, and abpocotes, all these do loue the trees they came of.

¶ Of the planting the sayde nuttes in good earth, and in the Sunne.

**A**ll the sayd trees doe bring as good fruite of the sayde nuttes, if they be well planted, and set in good earth, and well in the sunne, as the fruite and trees they first came of.

¶ Why fruite shall not haue so good sauour.

**F**or if ye plant good nuttes, good peaches, or figges in a garden full of shadowe, the whiche hath also loued the sunne, as the vine doth, for lacke thereof, their fruite shall not haue so good sauour, although it be all of one fruite: and likewise so it is with all other fruite and trees, for the goodnesse of the earth, and the sayde sunne, both proserue them much.

C.



¶ To set the Pine tree.

**I**t is to set the Pyne tree, ye must set or plante them of Nuttes, in Marche, or about the floure of the sappe, not lightly after: ye must also set them where they may not be remoued after, in holes well digged, and well donged, not to be transplanted or remoued againe, for very hardy they will shew the worthions, being remoued, specially if ye hurt the inasser roote thereof.

¶ For to set Cherry trees.

**I**t is to set sowe Cheries which doe grow commonly in gardens, ye shall vnderstande they may well growe of stones, but better it shalbe to take of the small rions whiche do come from the greate rootes: then plant them, and soner they shall growe than the stones, and those rions must be set when they are small, yong and tender: as of two, or thre yeares growth, for when they are great, they profite not so well, and when ye set them, ye must see to cut of all the botres.

¶ Trees of bastard and wilde Nuttes.

**T**here be other sortes of Nuttes, although they be wel set in good ground, and also in the sunne, yet will they not bring halfe so good frute as the other, nor commonly like vnto those nuttes they came of, but to be a bastarde wilde sowe frute, whiche is: the Filbert, small nnts, of Plums, of Cheries, & the great Abricotes: therfore if ye will haue them good frute, ye must set them in maner and soyme following.

¶ How to set Filberdes or Hasell trees.

**I**t is to set Filberdes or Hasels, and to haue them good, take the small wandes that growe out from the roote of the filbard or hasell tree, (with short beary twigges,) and set them, and they shall bring as good frute as the tree they came of: it shall not be needfull to prayne, or cut of the branches therof when ye set them, if they be not great: but those that ye do set, let them be but of two or thre yeares growth, and if ye shall see those rions whiche ye haue planted



# Planting and Graffing. 11

planted, not to be sayre and good, or doe growe and prosper not well, then (in the spring time) cut them of hard by the roote, that other small cions may growe therof.

¶ To set Damsons or Plum trees.

**I**f setting Damsons or Plum trees, which frute ye wold haue like to the trees they came of: if the sayde trees be not graft before, ye shal take onely the cions that growe from the roote (of the olde stocke) which growth with small twiggess, and plant or set them: and their frute shalbe like vnto the trees they were taken of.

¶ To take Plum graffes, and to graffe them on other Plum trees.

**A**nd if your Plum trees be graft already, and haue the lyke frute that you desire, ye may take your graffes therof, and graffe them on your plum trees, and the frute that shall come thereof, shalbe as good as the frute of the cion whiche is taken from the roote, because they are much of like effect.

¶ To set all sortes of Cherries.

**T**o set all sortes of great Cherries, and others: ye must haue the graffes of the same trees, and graffe them on other chery trees, although they be of a sower frute, and when they are so graft, they wil be as good as the frute of the tree whereof the graffe was taken: for the stones are good, but to set to make wylde cions, or plantcs, to graffe on.

¶ The maner howe one may order both plum trees, and chery trees.

**F**or so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is to vnderstande, the chery and the plum tree, for when they be so graffe, their rootes be not so good nor so free as the branches above, wherfore the cions that do come from the rootes, shall not make so good and franke trees of. It is therefore to be vnderstode, how the maner and sort is to make franke trees, that may put forth good cions in time to come, which is: when they be great and good, then if ye wil

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take

take those cions, or yong springes from the rootes, ye may make good trees therof, and then it shall not neede to graffe them any more after: but to augment one by the other, as ye do the cions from the roote of the nutte, as is afore sayde, and ye shall do as followeth.

¶ How to graffe Plum trees and Cherry trees.

**Y**e may wel graffe Plum trees, & great Chery trees, in such good order as ye list to haue them, and as here after shalbe declared in the fifth Chapter following, for these woulde be grafted while they are yong and small, and also graffe in the ground, for thereby one may dresse and trim them the better, and put but one graffe in eache stocke of the same, cleane not the heart, but a little on the one side, nor yet deape, or long open.

¶ Howe ye must proyne, or cut your trees.

**F**or when your grasses be well taken on the stocke, and that the grasses do put forth the sayde and long, about one yerres growth, ye must proyne, or cut the brannche of commonly in winter, (when they proyne their tynges) a fote lower, to make them spred the better: then shall ye meddle all thowre with good fatte earth, the which will draue the better to the place which ye haue so proyned or cut.

¶ The conuenientest way to cleanse and proyne, or dresse the rootes of trees.

**A**nd for the better cleansing and propnyng trees beneath, is thus: ye shall take away all the weedes, and graffe about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde about, as ye woulde seme to plucke them vp, and shal make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and where as ye shall see them grow sayde and long, place or couche them in the sayde hole and earth againe, then shall ye put the cut end of the tree where he is graft: some what more lower than his rootes were, whereby his

cions so grafted, shall spring so much the better.

¶ When the stocke is greater than the graffes.

**W**hen as the tree wareth or swelleth greater beneath the graffing, than aboue: then shal ye cleue the rootes beneath, and wreth them round: and so couer them againe. But see ye breake no roote therof, so will he come to perfection. But most men doe vse this way: if the stocke were greater than the graffes, they do splitte downe the barke of the graffes aboue, in two or three partes, or as they shal see cause therof, and so likewise, if the graffes were greater aboue than the stocke, ye shall splitte downe the stocke accordingly, with the edge of a sharpe knife. This may wel be done at any time in Marche, April and Maye, in the cresse of the mone, and not lightly after.

¶ The remedy when any bough or member of a tree is broken.

**I**f ye shal chauce to haue boughes or members of trees broken; the best remedy shalbe, to place those bowes or members right sone agayne, (then shall ye comforte the rootes with good newe earth) and bynde fast those broken bowes or members, both aboue and beneath, & so let them remayne vnto another yeare, till they may close and put forth of newe cions.

¶ When a member or bough is not broken, how to prayne them.

**W**here as ye shall see vnder or aboue, superfluous bowes: ye may cut or prayne of, (as ye shall see cause) all suche bowes harde by the tree, at a due time in the winter following. But leaue all the principall branches, and where as any are broken, let them be cut of beneath, or els by the ground, and cast them away: thus must ye do yearly, or as ye shall see cause, if ye will kepe your trees well and sure.

¶ How one ought to enlarge the hole about  
the tree rootes.

**I**n prouynge your trees if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wether them as is aforesayde, and to vse them without breaking, then couer them againe with good fat earth whiche ye shall mingle in the sayde hole, and it shalbe best to be digged all ouer a litle before, and see that no bzanche or roote be left vnicouered, and when ye haue thus dressed your trees, if any roote shall put forth or spring hereafter out of the sayde holes, in growing, ye may so prouine them as ye shal see cause, in letting them so remayne two or thre yeres after, vnto suche time as the sayde graffes be sprung by and well bzanchcd.

¶ Howe to set small stauces by to strengthen  
your cions.

**T**o auoyde daunger, ye shall set or picke small stauces about your cions for feare of breaking, and then after thre or foure yeaues, when they be well bzanchcd: ye may then set or plant them in good earth, (at the beginning of winter,) but see that ye cut of al their smal bzanches hard by the stocke, then ye may plant them where ye thinke good, so as they may remayne.

¶ In taking vp trees note.

**Y**e may well leaue the maister roote in the hole (when ye digge him by) if the remoued place be good for him, cut of the maister roote by the stubbe, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant him, and he shall profite moze thus, than others with al there maister rootes. When as trees be great, they must be disbzanchcd or bowes cut of, before they be set againe, or els they will hardly prosper. If the trees be greate, hauing greate bzanches or bowes, when ye shall digge them by, ye must disbzanche the aloze ye set them againe, so whē trees shalbe thus prouyned, they shall

shall byng great cions from their rootes, whiche shal be franke and good to replante, or set in other places, and shall haue also good branches and rootes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe them any moze, but shall continewe one after another to be fr̄e and good.

¶ How to couche the rootes when they are proyned.

**I**f setting your tr̄es againe, if ye will dresse the rootes of such as ye haue proyned, or cut of the branches before, ye shall leaue all such small rootes, whiche growe on the great roote, and ye shal so place those rootes in replanting againe, not depe in the earth, so that that they may some grow, and put forth cions: which beynge well bled, ye may haue frute so good as the other afoze mencioned, bring of th̄e or foure yeares growth, as afoze is declared.

¶ What trees to proync.

**T**his way of proyncing is moze harder for the grea-  
te Cherry (called Healmier,) than for the plum tr̄e. Also it is very requisite and mete for those cyons or tr̄es which be graft on the wilde sowze Cherry tr̄e, to be proyned also, for diuers and sundry causes.

¶ Why the soyre cherry dureth not so long as the healmier or great cherry.

**T**he wilde and sowze cherry, of his owne nature wil not so long time endure, (as the great healmie cherry,) neyther can haue sufficient sappe to nourishe the gr̄asses, as the great healmie cherry which is graft, therefore when ye haue proyned the branches beneath, and the rootes also, so that ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourishe the tr̄e, then set hym. If ye cut not of the vnder rootes, the tr̄e will profite moze easly, and also lighter to be knowne when they put forth cions, from the roote of the same, the whiche ye may take hereafter.



¶ To graffe one great Cherrie vpon another.

**Y**e must haue respect vnto the beahue. Cherrie, which is graft on the wilde gopnire (which is another kinde of great Cherrie) and whether ye do prouine the or not, it is not material: for they dure a long time. But ye must see to take away the cions that do growe from the roote of the wilde gopnire, or wilde Plum tre: bicause they are of nature wilde, and do draw the sap from the sayd tre.

¶ Of deepe setting or shallowe.

**T**o set your stockes or trees somewhat deeper on the highe groundest than in the balleses, bicause the sunne (in Sommer) shal not dry the roote: & in the low ground more shallowe, bicause the water in winter shal not drowne or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the stocke in taking it vp, and so to set him againe the same way, bicause he wil not alter his nature: so likewise the graffes in grafting.

### *The fourth Chapter doth shewe howe*

*to set other trees, which come of wilde cyons pricked in the earth without rootes: and also of prouyning the meaner cyons.*

¶ Trees taking roote prickt of braunches.

**H**ere be certaine which take roote, being pricked of branches prouyned of other trees, which be, the Mulberrie, the Figge tre, the Quince tre, the Service tre, the Pomegranade tre, the Apple tre, the Damson tre, and diuers sortes of other Plum trees, as the Plum tre of Paradise. &c.

¶ Howe one ought to set them.

**F**o to set these sortes of trees, ye must cut off the cions, twigges, or boughes, betwixt Allallowtide and Christmasse, not lightly after. Ye shal chosse them which be a great



great as a little staffe or more, and loke where as ye can finde them sayre, smooth and straight, and full of sappe with- all, growing of yong trées, as of the age of thre or foure yerres growth or there aboutes, and loke that ye take them so from the trée with a bode chysell, that ye bryake not, or lose any parte of the barke thereof, more than halfe a foote beneath, neither of one side or other, then pryngne or cut of the bryanches, and prycke them one foote depe in the earth well digged and ordered befoze.

¶ How to binde them that be weake.

**T**hose plantes which be slender, ye must pryngne or cut of the bryanches, then bind them to some stake or such like, to be set in good earth and well medled with good dong, and also to be well and depely digged, and to be set in a moyst place, or els to be well watred in Sommer.

¶ How one ought to digge the earth, for to set them in.

**A**nd when that ye woulde set them in the earthe, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dong it wel thorow out, a large foote depe in the earth. And whē as ye wil set them every one in his place made (befoze) with a crowe of yron, and so to make them take roote the better, ye shal put with your plantes, of watred otes, or barley, and so ye shal let them growe the space of thre or foure yeres; or when they shal be well bryanched, then ye may remoue the, and if ye bryake of the old stubby roote and set them lower, they wil last a long tyme the more. If some of those plantes do chance to put forth cions from the roote, and being so rosted, ye must plucke them by though they be tender, and set them in other places.

¶ Of Cions without rootes.

**I**f that the sayde plantes haue of cions without rootes, but which come from the true roote beneath, then cut them not off till they be of two or thre yeares groweth, by that time, they will gather of rootes to be replanted in other places.

¶ To plant the figge tree.

**T**he sayde plantes taken of figge trées grafted, be the best: ye may likewyse take other sortes of figge trées, and graffe one vpon the other, for lyke as vpon the wyld trées doe come the Depins, euen so the figge, but not so soone to prosper and growe.

¶ Howe to set Quinces.

**L**ikewise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they be pricked (as aforesayde) in the earth, but sometimes they haue grafted with great difficultie, (saith mine autho) vpon a wyght thorne, and it hath taken, and borne frute to loke on saye, but in tast more weaker than the other.

¶ The way to set Mulberies.

**T**here is also another way to set Mulberies as followeth: whiche is, if ye do cut in winter certayne great Mulbery bolles, or stocks, asunder in the body (with a sawe) in troncheons a fote long or more, then ye shall make a great furrowe in good earth, well and depe, so that ye may couer wel againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a fote one from another, then couer them againe, that the earth may be aboue those endes, thre or foure fingers hygh, so let them remayne, and water them (in Sommer) if neede be sometimes, and cleane them from all hurtfull weeds and rootes.

Note

¶ Note of the same.

**T**hat then with in a space of time after, the sayde troncheons will put forth cions, the whiche when they be somewhat sprigged, hauing two or thre smal twigges, then ye may transplant or remoue them where ye list: but leaue your troncheons still in the earth, for they will put forth many more cions, the which, if they shal haue scanty of roote, then dong your troncheons within, with good earth, and likewise aboue also, and they shall do well.

¶ The time meete to cut Cions.

**Y**e shall vnderstande that all trees the which commonly doe put forth cions, if ye cut them in winter, they wil put forth and spring more abundantly, for then they be all good to set or plant.

¶ To set bushe trees, as Gose berries,  
or small Raysons.

**T**here be many other kindes of Bushe trees, which wil grow of cions picked in the ground, as the Gose berry tree, the small Rayson tree, the Barberie tree, the Blackthorne tree, these with many others, to be plant in winter, wil grow without rootes: ye must also poyne them and they wil take well ynough. so lykwylse ye may picke (in Marche) of Myrtles in moyst groundes, and they will growe, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

## The fift Chapter treateth of foure

maner of Graffinges.

**I**t is to be vnderstode that there be many wayes of graffinges, whereof I haue here onely put foure sortes, the whiche be good, both sure and well proued, and easie to doe, the which ye may vse well in two partes of the yere & more, for I haue (sayth he) grafted in our house, in euery month, except Dauber & Nouember, & they

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haue

haue taken well, which I haue (sayth he) in the winter begun to graffe, and in the Sommer graft in the scutchine or shilde according to the time, forward or slow: for certayne trees, specially yong sapre cions haue ynowghe or more of their sappe vnto mid August, than others some had at mid sommer before.

¶ The first way to graffe all sortes of trees.

**A**nd first of all it is to be noted, that all sortes of fruite trees, as also wilbe trees of nature, may be graft with grasses, and in the leaichin, and both do wel take, but specially those trees whiche be of like nature: therefore it is better so to graffe, howbeit they may well grow and take of other sortes of trees, but certayne trees be not so good, nor will prosper so well in the end.

¶ Howe to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and Medlar trees

**T**hey graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare stockes, & Apple, vpon apple stocke, crabbe or wilding stocke, the Quince and Medlar, vpon the white thorne, but most commonly they vse to graffe one apple vpon another, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Halwthorne and crab stocke. Another kinde of frute called (in Frenche) *Saulsay*, they vse to graffe on y willow stocke, the maner therof is hard to do, which I haue not sente, therefore I will let passe at this present.

¶ The grafting of great Cherries.

**T**hey graffe the great Cherry called (in french, *Heaunmiers*, vpon the crabbe stocke, and another long Cherry called *Gynmiers*, vpon the wyld or solye Cherry tree, and likewise one Cherry vpon another.

¶ To graffe Medlars.

**T**he Wisple or Medlar, they may be grafted on other Medlars, or on whyte thorne: the Quince is grafted

on the whyte or blacke thorne, and they do prosper well. I haue graffed (sayde he) the Quince vpon a wilde Pearre stocke, and it hath taken and borne frute well and good, but they will not long endure. I beleue (sayth he) it was because that the grasse was not able ynough to draw the sap fro the Pearre stocke: some graffe the Pedlar on p quince, to be great. And it is to be noted althoughe the stocke, & the grasse be of contrarie natures, yet notwithstanding neither the grasse nor scutchin, shall take any parte of the nature of the wilde stocke, so graffed, though it be Pearre, Apple, or Quince, whiche is contrarie against many whiche haue written, that if ye graffe the Pedlar vpon the Quince tree, they shall be without stones, whiche is abusion and mockery. For I haue (sayth he) proued the contrarie my selfe.

#### ¶ Of diuers kindes of grasses.

**I**T is very true that one may set a tree whiche shall beare diuers sortes of frute at once, if he be graffed with diuers kinde of grasses, as the blacke, whyte, and greene Cherry together, and also Apples of other trees, as Apples and Peares together, and in the scutchion (ye may graffe) like wyse of diuers kindes also, as on Peaches, Abricotes and Plums together, and of others also.

#### ¶ Of the graffing the Figge.

**Y**E may graffe the figge tree vpon the pearce tree or abricote, but leaue a branch on the stocke, & that must be according to the space of yeares, for the one shall change sooner than the other. All trees aboue sayd, do take very well, being graffed one with the other, and I haue not knowen of sound of any others, howbeit (sayth he) I haue curiously sought & proued, because they say one may graffe on colewortes, or on elmes, the whiche I thinke are but iesses.



¶ Of the great Abricotes.

**T**he great Abricote they graffe in Sommer, in the scutcheon or shilde, in the sap or barke of the lesser Abricote, and be grafted on Peaché trées, Figge trées, and principally on Damson or Plum trées, for there they wyl prosper the better.

¶ Of the Service tree.

**O**f the Service tree, they say and wyse, that they may hardly be graft on other Service trées, either on Apple trées, Pearre, or Quince trées, and I belene this to be very harde to do, for I haue tried (sayth he) and they woulde not proue.

¶ The setting of Service.

**T**herefore it is much better to set them of curnelles, as it is aforesayde, as also in the seconde chapter of the planting of cions, or other great trées, whiche must be cut in winter, as such as shalbe most mete for that purpose.

¶ Trees whiche be very harde to be grafted in the shilde or scutcheon.

**A**l other maner of trées aforesayde, doe take very well to be grafted with cions, and also in the shilde, except Abricotes on Peches, Almondes, Percigniers, the Peaché tree, doe take hardly to be grafted, but in the shilde, in Sommer; as shall be more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almonde, Percigniers and Peaches, ye may better set them of curnelles and Puttes, whereby they shall the soner come to perfection to be grafted.

¶ Hovve a man ought to consider those trees, which be commonly charged with frute.

**Y**e shall vnderstand, that in the beginning of grafting, ye must consider what sortes of trées doe most charge the stocke with bjaunche and frute, or that doe loue the countrey or grounde where as you intende to plant or graffe them; for better it were to haue abondance of frute, than to haue very fewe or none good.



¶ Of trees where on to choose your graffes.

**O**f suche trees as ye will gather your graffes to graffe with, ye must take them at the endes of the pꝛincipall bꝛanches, which be also saye and greatest of sap, baving two or thre fingers length of the olde wood, with the new, and those cions which haue of eyes some what nighe together, are the best, for those whiche be long or farre one from another, be not so good for to bring frute.

¶ Those Cions towarde the East are best.

**Y**e shall vnderstande, that those cions which do growe on the East, or Orient part of the tree, are best: ye must not lightly gather of the eyrell & slender graffes, which growe in the middes of the trees, nor any graffes whiche do growe within on the bꝛanches, or that doe spring from the stocke of the tree, nor yet graffes which be on very olde trees, for thereby ye shall not lightly profite to any purpose.

¶ To choose your tree for graffes.

**A**d when the trees, where as you intende to gather your graffes, be small and yong, as of fyne or five yeares growth, do not take of the highest graffe there of, nor the greatest, except it be of a small tree of two or thre yeares, the which commonly hath to much of top or wood, or the toppe not, for ye shall but marre your graffing.

¶ Howe to kepe graffes a long time.

**Y**e may kepe graffes a long time good, as from all halotwye (so that the leaues be fallen) vnto the time of graffing, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a fote depe therein, and so that none of them do appeare without the earth.

¶ Howe to kepe graffes before they are budded.

**Y**e shall not gather them except, ye haue great neede, vntil Christmasse, or there abouts, and put them not in the

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ground,

grounde, nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Mice, and water marring the place and grasses. It shall be good to kepe grasses in the earth before they begin to bud, when that ye wil graffe betwixt the barke and the tree, and when the trees begin to enter into their sappe.

¶ How one ought to beginne to graffe.

**Y**e may well begin to graffe (in cleaving the stock) at Christmas, or before, according to the coldnesse of the time, and principally the Dealine or greete Cherrie, Peares, Wardens, or forwarde frute of Apples: and for Pedlers it is good to tarry until the ende of Januarie and Februarie, until March, or until such time as ye shall see the trees beginne to bud or spring.

¶ When it is good grafting the wilde stockes.

**I**n the Spring time it is good grafting of Wilde stockes (which be great) betwixt the barke and the tree, such stockes as be of a latewarde Spring, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to be grafted: for they do not shewe or put forth say so sone as the others.

¶ Marke if the tree be forwarde or not.

**Y**e ought to consider alwayes whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be grafted sone or latewarde, and to give him also a graffe of the like haffe or slownesse. Euen so ye must marke the time, whether it be slow or forwarde.

¶ When one wil graffe, what necessities he ought to be furnished withall.

**W**hensoever ye go to grafting, let ye be first furnished with grasses, clay and mosse, clothes, or barks of Sallowe to binde the grasses, or clouen byers, or smal D. Nars to binde likewise withall. Also ye must haue a smal Sawe, and a sharp knife, to cleaue and to cut grasses withall. But it were much better if ye should cut your grasses with

with a great penknife, or some other like sharpe knife, ha-  
uing also a small wedge of harde wood, or of yron, with a  
hoked knife, and also a small mallet. And your wilde stoc-  
kes must be well roted befoze ye do graffe them: and be not  
so quicke to deceiue your selues, as those whiche do graffe  
and plante all at one time, yet they shall not profite so wel,  
for where the wilde stocke hath not substan in ce him selfe,  
much lesse to geue vnto the other graffes, for when a man  
thinke some times, to forwarde him selfe, he doth hynder  
hym selfe.

¶ Of graffes not prospering the first yere.

**Y**e shall vnderstand, that very hardly your graffes shal  
prosper after if they do not profite or prosper well in  
the first yere, for when so euer (in the first yere) they  
profite well, it were better to graffe the somewhat lower,  
than to let them so remaine and growe.

¶ For to graffe well and sounde.

**A**nd for the best vnderstanding of graffing in the cleft,  
ye shall first cut away all the small cions about the bo-  
dy of the stocke beneath, and befoze ye begin to cleaue  
your stocke, dresse and cut your graffes somewhat thicke  
and ready, then cleaue your stocke, and as the cleft is smal  
or great, if needs be, pare it smoth within, then cut your in-  
cision of your graffes accordingly, & set them in the cleftes,  
as euen, and as close as ye can possible.

¶ Howe to trim your graffes.

**Y**e may graffe your graffes full as long as two or thre  
trouchion or cut graffes, whiche ye may lyketwysse  
graffe withal very well, and be as good as those which  
doe come of olde wood, and oftentimes better, as to graffe  
a bough, for often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of oy-  
lettes or eyes, harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it  
were to cut them of with the olde wood, and chose a better

and saye plate, at some other eye in the same grasse, and to make your incision therevnder, as aforesayde, and cut your grasses in making the incision on the one side narrowe, and on the other side brode, as the inner side thynne, and the outside thicke, because the outside (of your grasse) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe or barke of the wilde stocke, and it shall so be set in: see also that ye cut it smooth as your cleftes are in the stocke, in ioyning at every place both even and close, and especially the ioyntes or corners of the grasses on the head of the stocke, which must be well and cleane pared before, and then set fast thereon.

¶ How to cut grasses, for Cherries and Plummets.

It is not much requisite in the healeme Cherry, so: to ioyne the grasses (in the stocke) wholly throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the grasses of great Cherries, Damsons or plums, so thin and playne as ye may other grasses, for these sort haue a more greater sap or pithe within, the which ye must alwayes take heede in cutting it too nygh on the one side, or on the other, but at the ende therof chiefly, to be thynne cut and flat.

¶ Note also.

And yet if the sayde incision be more strayter and closer on the one side than on the other side, pare it where it is most mete, and where it is to strait, open it with a wedge of yron, and put in a wedge of the same wood a boue in the cleft, and thus may ye moderate your grasses, as ye shall see cause.

¶ How to in grafting to take heede that the barke do not ryle.

All kinde of cutting your grasses, take heede to the barke of your grasses, that it do not ryle (from the wood) on no side thereof, and specially on the outside, therefore ye shall leape it more thicker than the inner syde: also ye must take heede when as the stockes doe weath

weath in cleaving, that ye may ioyne the grasse therein accordingly: the best remedie therfore is, to cut it smooth within, that the grasse may ioyne the better, ye shall also, vnto the most greatest stocke, schewle for the most greatest grasse.

¶ How to cut your stocke.

**H**ow much the more your stocke is thinne and slender, so much more ye ought to cut hym lower, and yf your stocke be as great as your finger, or thereabouts, ye may cut him a fote, or halfe a fote frō the earth, and digge hym about and dong hym with goates dong, to helpe him withall, and grasse him but with one grasse or clon.

¶ If the wilde stocke be great and slender.

**I**f your wilde stocke be great, or as bigge as a good staffe, ye shall cut him rounde of, a fote or thereabouts above the earth, then set in two good grasses in the head or cleft thereof.

¶ Trees as great as ones arme.

**A**d when your stocke is as great as your arme, ye shall sawe him cleane of rounde, three or foure fote, or thereabouts, from the earth, for to defende him, and set in the head three grasses, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the barke and the three, on that side whiche ye may haue most space.

¶ Great trees as bigge as your legges.

**I**f the stocke be as bigge as your legges, or thereabouts, ye shall sawe him fayne and cleane of, foure or fyue fote hye from the earth, and cleave hym a crosse (if ye will) and set in foure grasses in the cleftes thereof, or els one cleft only, and set two grasses in both the sides thereof, and other two grasses, betwixt the barke and the tree.

¶ C. li.

When



¶ When the grasses be pinched with  
the stocke.

**Y**e must for the better understanding, make to graffe betwixt the barke and the tre, for when the sap is full in the wood of wilde stockes being great, then they do commonly pinche or tying the grasses to soze, if ye do not put a small wedge of grene wood in the cleft thereof, to helpe them withall against such daunger.

¶ How ye ought to cleane your stocke.

**W**hen so ever ye shall cleane your wilde stockes, take heed that ye cleane them not in the inodes of the barke or pithe; but a litle on the one side, which side ye shall thinke good.

¶ How to graffe the branch of great trees.

**W**hen so ever ye would graffe greete trees, as greates as your thygh, or greater, it were much better to graffe only the bzaunches thereof, than the stocke or body, for the stocke will rotte, before the grasses shall couer the head.

¶ How to cut branches olde and great.

**I**f it the bzaunches be to rude, and without order (the best shalbe) to cut them al off, & within thre or foure yeares after they will bring fayne newe Cions againe, and then it shalbe best to graffe them, and cut of all the superfluous and yll bzaunches therof.

¶ How ye ought to binde your graffer throughout,  
for feare of wyndes.

**A**d when your grasses shalbe growne, ye must binde them, for feare of shaking of the wynde, and if the tre be tre and good of hym selfe, let the cions growe still, and ye may graffe any part or bzauche ye will, in the cleft, or betwixt the barke and the tre, either in the scatchion,  
and



and yf your barke be fayre and lose.

To set many graffes in one cleft.

**W**hen ye will put many graffes in one cleft, see that one incision (of your graffe) be as large as the other, not to be put in into the cleft so slightly and rashely, and that one side thereof be not more open than the other, and that these graffes be all of one length: it shall suffice also, yf they haue three eyes, on each graffe with out the sonne thereof.

¶ How to saue your stocke, before ye  
leane hym.

**I**n saluing your stocke, see that ye feare not the barke about the head thereof, then cleane his head with a long sharpe knife, or such like, and knocke your wedge in the mids thereof, (then pare him on the head rounde aboute) and knocke your wedge in so deepe till it open mete for your graffe, but not to loope, then holding in one hande your graffe, and in the other hande your stocke, set your graffe in close, barke to barke, and let your wedge be great aboue at the head, that ye may knocke him out sayre and easly againe.

¶ If the stocke cleane to much or the  
barke do open.

**I**f the stocke be cleane to much, or open the barke with the wood to low, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your graffe be all mete and iuste, according to the cleft, if not, make it untill it be mete, or els saue him of lower.

¶ How graffes neuer lightly take.

**A**boue all thinges ye must consider the meeting of the two soppes, betwixt the graffe and the wylde stocke, which must be set iust one with another, for ye shall vnderstande,

derstande, if they do not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, beyng enen set, they shall neuer take together, for there is nothing only to ioyne their increase, but the sappe, recounting the one against the other.

¶ Howe to set the grasses right in the cleft.

**W**hen the barke of the stocke is more thicke than the grasse, ye must take good heed of the setting in of the grasse in the cleft, to the ende that his sap may ioyne right with the sap of the stocke, on the inside, and ye ought lykewise, to consider of the sap of the stocke, if he do surmount the grasses on the outsidess of the cleft to much or not.

¶ Offsetting in the grasses.

**A**lso ye must take good heed, that the grasses be well and cleane set in, and ioyne close vpon the head of the stocke: lykelysse that the incision whiche is set in the cleft, do ioyne very well within on both sides, not to ioyne so enen, but sometimes it may do seruice, when as the grasses doe drawe to much from the stocke, or the stocke also on the grasses do put forth.

¶ Note also.

**A**nd therfore when the stocke is rightly clonen, ther is no daunger in cutting the incision of the grasse, but a little straight rebated, to the ende thereof, that the sap may ioyne one with the other, the better & closer together.

¶ Howe ye ought to drawe out your wedge.

**W**hen your grasses shall be well ioyned within the stocke, draw your wedge saye & softly forth, for fear of displacing your grasses, ye may leane within the cleft a small wedge of such grene wood, as is aforesayde, and ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stocke, and so couer it with a barke as followeth.

To

¶ To couer your cleftes on the head.

**W**hen your wedge is drawne forth, put a greene pill of thicke barke of willow, Crabbe, or apple, vpon your cleftes of the stocke, that nothing may fall betwene: then couer all about the cleftes on the stocke head two fingers thicke with good clay, or nye about that thickenes, that no winde nor rayne may enter. Then couer it rounde with good mosse, and then weth it ouer with clothes, or pilles of Willow, Byar, of Dziars, or suche like, then binde them faste, and sticke certayne long prickes on the graffe head amongs your cions, to defende them fro the Crowses, Jeyes, or such like.

¶ Howe ye ought to see to the bynding of your graffes.

**B**ut alwayes take good heed to the bynding of your beds, that they beare slacke, or shagge, neither on the one side or other, but remayne fast vpon the clay, which clay remaynes fast (likewise on the stocke head) vnder the binding thereof, wherfore, the sayde clay must be moderated in such sorte as followeth.

¶ Howe ye ought to temper your clay.

**T**he best way is therfore, to tye your clay betwixt your bandes, for stones and such like, and so to temper it as ye shall thinke good, if so yt require of moistnesse or drynesse, and to temper it with the heare of beastes, for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwyse) so well on the stocke, or yt ye kneade of mosse therewith, or mingle havye thiane therewith: some do iudge, that the mosse doth make the trees mosse. But I thinke (sayth he) that cometh of the disposition of places.

¶ To bushe your graffe heads.

**W**hen ye shal binde or worappe your graffe heads with bande, take small thornes, and binde them within, for to defend your graffes, from kites, or Crowses, or other daunger of other foules, or picke of sharpe whyte stickes there on.

¶ The second way to graffe his branches  
on trees.

**T**he seconde maner to graffe, is straunge ynough to many: this kinde of graffing is on the toppes of branches of trees, which thing to make them growe lightly, is not sone obtayned: where so euer they be graffed, they do only require a sayze yong wood, a greate cion or twigge, growing byest in the tree toppe, which cions ye shal choose to graffe on, of many sortes of frutes if ye wil, or as ye shal thinke good, which order followeth.

**T**ake graffes of other sortes of trees whiche ye woulde graffe in the top thereof, then mount to the toppe of the tree which ye woulde graffe, and cut of the toppes of all such branches or as many as ye woulde graffe on, and if they be greater than the graffes whiche ye woulde graffe, ye shal cut and graffe them lower, as ye do the smal wilde stocke aforesayde. But if the cions that you cut, be as great as your graffe that ye graffe on, ye shal cut them lower betwixt the olde wood and the newe, or a little moze higher, or lower: the cleaue a little and chose your graffes in the lyke sorte which ye woulde plant, where of ye shal make the incision short, with the barke on both sides lyke, and as thicke on the one side as the other, and set so iust in the cleft, that the barke may be euen and close, as wel above as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so bynd him as is aforesayde. It shal suffice that every graffe haue one oplet, or eye, or two at the most, without poynt, for to leaue them so long it shal not be good, and ye must dresse it with clay and mosse, and bind it as is aforesayde. And likewise ye may graffe these as ye do the little wilde stockes which shoulde be as great as your graffes, and to graffe them as ye do those with sappe lyke on both sides, but then ye must graffe them in the earth, as thre fingers of, or there abouts.

# Planting and Graffing.

33

*The thirde māner of graffing, is of graffes which  
may be set betwixt the barke  
and the tree.*

¶ To graffe betwixt the barke and the tree.

**T**his maner of graffing is good when trees doe begin to enter into their sappe, whiche is, about the ende of Februarye, vnto the ende of Aprill; and specially on great wilde stockes which be harde to cleane, ye may set in foure or fyue graffes in the head thereof, which graffes ought to be gathered afoze, and kept close in the earth till then, for by that time aforesayde, ye shall scantly finde a tree but that he doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called *Capendu*, or such like. Ye must therefore sawe these wilde stockes more charely, and more hygher, so they be great, and then cut the graffes which ye woulde set together, so as ye woulde sette them vpon the wilde stocke that is clef, as is afoze reherfed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long nor so thicke, and the barke a little at the ende thereof must be taken away, and made in maner as a launcet of yron, and as thicke on the one side as the other.

¶ Howe to dresse the head, to place the graffes  
betwixt the barke and the tree.

**A**d when your graffes be ready cut, then shall ye cleanse the head of your stocke, & pare it with a sharpe knife, rounde about the barke thereof, to the ende your graffes may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharpe poynted knife, and thrust it downe betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein to the hard ioynte, and see that it do sit close vpon the stocke head.

D. J.

Howe



¶ How to couer the head of your stocke.

**W**hen as ye haue set in your grasses, ye must then couer it well about, with good tough clay and mosse, as is sayde of the others, and then ye must incontinent enuyron or compass your head, with small thorne bushes, & binde them fast thercon all about, for feare of great byrdes, and to keepe the wynde.

¶ Of the maner and grassing in the shielde or scutchion.

**T**he fourth maner to grasse whiche is the last, is to grasse in the scutchion, in the sap, in Sommer, from about the ende of the moneth of May, untill August, when as trees be yet strong in sap & leaues, for other wayes it can not be done, the best time is in June and July, so it is some yeares when the time is very dry, that folke trees doe holde their sappe very long, therefore ye must sary till it retorne.

¶ For to grasse in Sommer so long as the trees be full leaued.

**F**or to begin this maner of grassing wel, ye must in Sommer when the trees be almost full of sap, and when they haue sprong forth of newe sheuites beyng somewhat hardenied, then ye shall take a bzaunche thereof in the top of the tree, the which ye will haue grafted, & chouse the hyghest, and the principallest bzaunches, without cutting it from the old wood, & chouse therof, the principallest oplet or eye, or budding place, of eache bzaunche one, with whiche oplet or eye, ye shall begin to grasse, as followeth.

¶ The big Cions are best to grasse.

**P**rimipally ye must vnderstand that the smallest & naughty oplettes or buddes of the sayde cions, be not so good to grasse, therefore chouse the greatest and best ye can finde,

first



first cut of the leafe harde by the oylet, then ye shall trenche  
oz cut (the length of a barley corne) beneath the oylet rounde  
about the barke, harde to the wood, and so lyketwys above:  
then with a sharpe pointe of a knyfe, sytte it downe halfe a  
ynche beside the oylet oz budde, & with the point of a sharpe  
knyfe softly rase the sayde shilde oz scutchion, round about,  
with the oylet in the middell, and al the sap belonging there  
vnto.

¶ Howe to take of the shilde fro the wood.

**A**dd so; the better rasing the sayde shilde oz scutchion  
from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about,  
and then slit him downe, without cutting any part of  
the wood within, ye must then rase the side next you that is  
sytt, and then take the same shilde betwixt your finger and  
thumbe, & placke oz raise it softly of, with out breaking oz  
brysing any part therof, and in the opening oz plucking it of,  
holde it (with your finger) harde to the wood, to the ende the  
sap of the oylet, may remayne in the shilde, for if it go of (in  
plucking it) from the barke, and sticke to the wood, your scut-  
chion is nothing worth.

¶ To knowe your scutchion or shilde, when he  
is good or badde.

**A**dd so; the moze easie vnderstanding, if it be good oz  
badde, when it is taken from the wood, loke within the  
sayde shilde, and if ye shal see it cracke, oz open within,  
then it is of no value, for the chiefe sap both yet remayne be-  
binde with the wood, which shoulde be in the shilde, & there-  
fore ye must chouse and cut another shilde, whiche must be  
good and sounde, as aforesayde, and when your scutchion  
shalbe well taken of from the wood, then holde it dry, by the  
oylet oz eye, betwixt your lippes, vntill ye haue cut and ta-  
ken of the barke from the other cion oz braunche, and set  
him in that place, and loke that ye do not sowle oz wet it in  
your mouth.

¶ Of yong trees to graffe on.

**B**Ut ye must graffe on suche trees, as be from the bignesse of your little finger, vnto as great as your arme, hauing their barke thin and slender; for great trees commonly haue their barke harde and thicke, whiche ye can not well graffe this way, except they haue some brāiches with a thin smooth barke, meete for this way to be done.

¶ How to set or place your shielde.

**Y**e must quickly cut of rounde the barke of the tree that ye will graffe on; a little more longer than the shielde that ye set on, bicause it may ioyne the soner and easier, but take heed that in cutting of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

¶ Note also.

**A**fter the incision once done, ye must then couer both the sides or endes well and softly withall, with a little bone or bozne, made in maner like a thinne skin, whiche ye shall laye it all ouer the ioyntes or closinges of the sayde shielde, somewhat longer and larger; but take heed for hurting or crushing the barke thereof.

¶ How to lift vp the barke, and to set your shielde on.

**T**his done, take your shielde or scutcheon, by the oylet, or eye that he hath, and open hym saye and softly by the two sides, and put them straye way on the other tree, where as the barke is taken of, and ioyne him close barke to barke thereon, then plane it softly aboue & at both the endes with the thinne bone, and that they ioyne aboue and beneath barke to barke, so that he may seede well the brāuche of that tree.

Howe

¶ How to binde on your shielde.

**T**his done, ye must haue a wreath of good hempe, to bind  
 the said shield on in his place: the maner to bind it is this,  
 ye shall make a wreath of hempe together as great as a  
 Gole quill, or there aboutes, or according to the bignesse or  
 smallnesse of your tree: then take your hempe in the middes,  
 that the one halfe may serue for the upper halfe of your shielde,  
 in winding and crossing (with the hempe) the sayde shielde,  
 on the braunches of the tree, but see that ye binde it not to  
 straye, for it shall let him fro taking or springing, and lyke-  
 wylse their say can not easily come or passe from the one to  
 the other; and see also that met come not to your shielde, nor  
 likewylse the hempe that ye binde it withall. Ye shall begin  
 to binde your scutcheon first behynde in the middes of your  
 shielde, in coming still lower and lower, and so recover be-  
 der the oplet, and tayle of your shielde, bynding it nye toge-  
 thers, without couering of the sayde oplet, then ye shall re-  
 turne againe pward, in binding it backward to the mid-  
 dles where ye began. The take the other part of the hempe, and  
 bynde so likewylse the upper part of your shielde, and increafe  
 your hempe as ye shall neede, and so returne againe backe-  
 ward, and ye shall binde it so, till the sentes, or cliftes be co-  
 uered (both aboue and beneath) with your sayde hempe, ex-  
 cept the oplet and his tayle, the which ye must not couer, for  
 that tayle will shed apart, if the shielde do take.

¶ On one tree ye may graffe or put two or  
 three shieldes.

**I**t may very well if ye will, on euery tree graffe two or  
 three shieldes, but see that one be not right against ano-  
 ther, nor yet of the one side of the tree, let your shieldes  
 remaine bounde on the trees, one month or more after  
 they be graffed, and the greater the tree is, the longer to re-  
 maine, and the smaller the lesser time.

¶ The time to vnbinde your shielde.

**A**d then after one moneth or fire weekes past, ye must vnbinde the shielde, or at the least, cut the hempe bebinde of the tree, and let it so remayne vnto the winter next following, and then about the moneth of Marche, or Aprill if ye will, or when ye shall see the sap of the shielde put forth, then cut the bzaunche aboue the shielde three fingers all about all of.

¶ Howre to cut and gouerne the braunches grafted on the trees.

**T**hen in the next yeare after that the cions shalbe well strengthened, and when they do begin to spring, then shall ye cut them all harde of by the shielde aboue, for if ye had cut them so nygh in the first yeare, when they began first to spring or budde, it shoulde greatly hinder them against their increase of growing: also when those cions shall put forth of sayre wood, ye must bynde and stay them in the midis, sayre and gently with small wandes, or such like, that the winde, or wether hurt them not. And after this maner of grafting, is practised in the shielde or scatchion, whiche way ye may easily graffe the white rose on the redde, & likewise ye may haue roses of diuers colours & sortes vpon one bzaunche or roote: this I thought sufficient and mete to declare, of this kinde of grafting at this present.

### *The vj. Chapter is of transplanting or altering of trees.*

¶ The soner ye transplant or set them, it shalbe the better.



**E** ought to transplant or sette your trees, from Alhalowtide vnto Marche, and the soner the better, for as sone as the leaues are salne from the trees, they be mete for to be planted, yf it be not in a very colde

o3 moyst place, the which then it were beste for to carry vnto January, o3 February : to plant in the frost is not good.

¶ To plant or set towards the South, or sunny place, is best.

**A**fore ye doe plucke by your trees for to plant them, if ye will marke the south side, of ech tree, that when ye shal replant them, ye may set them agayne as they stode before, which is the beste waye as some do say. Also if ye kepe them, a certayne tyme, after they be taken oute of the earth, before ye replant them agayne, they wil rather recouer ther in the earth, so they be not weat with raine, no3 othertwise, for that shall be moze contrary to them than the great heate o3 brought.

¶ How to cut the branches of trees before they be set.

**W**hensoever ye shal set o3 replante your trees, firste ye must cut of the bolues, and specially those whiche are gret branches, in such sort that ye shal leaue the smal twigs o3 sprigs on the stocks of your bzaunch, which must be but a shafterment long o3 somewhat moze o3 lesse, according as the tree shal require which ye do set.

¶ Apple trees commonly must be disbzaunched before they be replanted or set.

**A**nd chesly the Apple trees beyng graffed o3 not graffed, doe require to be disbzaunched before they be set agayne, for they shall prosper thereby, much the better : the other sortes of trees may well passe unbzaunched, if they haue not so great o3 large bzaunches : and therefore, it shalbe good to transplant o3 set, as sone after as the graffes are closed on the head of the wilbe stocke, as for smal trees which haue but one cion o3 twigge, it nedes not to cut them aboue, when they be replated o3 remoued.



¶ All wilde stockes must be disbraunched, when they are replanted or set.

**A**ll willoe trees or stockes whiche ye thinke for to graffe on, ye must first cut of all their bjaunches, before ye set them againe, also it shall be good, alwayes to take heede in replanting your trees, that ye do set them againe, in as good, or better earth, than they were in before, and so every tree according at his nature doth require.

¶ What trees loue the fayre sunne, and what trees the colde ayre.

**C**ommonly the most part of trees doe loue the Sunne at noone, and yet the South wind (or vent d'auul) is very contrary against their nature, and specially the Almond tree, the Abzicote, the Mulbery tree, the Figge tree, and the pomgranade tree: certayne other trees there be whiche loue colde ayre, as these: the Chestnut tree, the wyld and eager Cherry tree, the Quince tree, and the Damson or Plum tree: the Maluette loneth colde ayre, and a stony white ground: Pearre trees loue not greatly playne places, they prosper well ynough in places closed with walles or high hedges, and specially the Pearre called *bon Crestien*.

¶ Of many sortes and maners of trees, following their nature.

**T**he Damson or Plum tree, doth loue a colde fat earth, and clay withall, the (bealme) great Cherry, doth loue to be set or planted vpo clay. The pine tree, loneth light earth, stony and sandy. The Medlar, commeth well ynough in all kinde of groundes, and doth not hinder his frute to be in the shadowe and moyst places. Hasell nut trees, loue the place to be colde, leane, moyst and sandy. Ye shal vnderstand that every kinde of frutesfull tree, doth loue, and is more frutesfull in one place, than another, as according vnto their nature,



nature, neuerthelesse we ought to nourishe them (all that we may) in the place where we set them in, taking them fro the place and grounde they were in. And ye must also consider wher one doth plante them, of the great and largest kind of trees, that euery kinde of tree may prosper & growe, and it is to be considered also, yf the trees haue commonly growne afore so large in that grounde or not, for in good earth, the trees may well prosper and growe, hauing a good space one from another, more than yf the grounde were lean and naught.

¶ How to plant or set trees at large.

**I**n this thing ye shall consider, ye must giue a competent space, from one tree to another, wher as ye make the holes to set them in, not so nys, nor that one tree touche to another. For a good tree planted or set well at large, if profiteth oftentimes more of frute, than thre or foure trees, set so nysgh together. The most greatest and largest trees commonly are Malnuttres, and Chestnuttres, if ye plant them senerally in ranke, as they do commonly grow vpon hyghe wayes, beside hedges in fieldes, they must be set xxxv. fote asunder, one from another, or thereaboutes, but if ye will plant many rankes in one place together, ye must set them the space of xlv. fote, one from another, or thereaboutes, and so farre ye must set your rankes one from another. For the Beare trees and Apple trees, and other sortes of trees which may be set of this largenesse one from the other, if ye do plant only in rankes by hedges in the fieldes, or other wise, it shall be sufficient, of xv. fote one from another. But if ye wil set two rankes vpon the sides of your great alleys in gardens, which be of ten or twelue fote broad, it shall be then best to giue them more space, the one from the other in each ranke, as about xxx. fote: also ye must not set your trees right one agaynst the other, but entermedling or betweene euery space, as they may best growe at large, that yf

neede be, ye may plant of other smaller trees betwene, but soe  
that ye sette them not too thicke. If ye list for to set or plant  
all your trees of one bignesse, as of yong trees lyke roddes,  
beyng Pearre trees, or Apple trees, they must be sette a good  
space one from another, as of xxv. or xxx. foote in square, as  
to saye, from one ranke to the other. For to plant or sette of  
smaller trees, as Plum trees, and Apple trees, of the lyke big-  
nesse, it shalbe sufficient for them xiiij. or xv. foote space, in  
Quarters. But yf ye wylt plante or sette two rankes in  
your alleyes in gardens, ye must deuise for to proportion it  
after the largenesse of your sayde alleys. For to plante or  
sette eager or soltye Cherry trees, this space shalbe suffi-  
cient ynough the one from the other, that is, of x. or xij. foote,  
and therefore yf ye make of great or large alleyes in your  
garden, as of ten foote wyde or there aboutes, they shal come  
wel to passe, and shal be sufficient to plant your trees, of nine  
or ten foote space: and for the other lesser sorte of trees, as of  
Quince trees, Figge trees, Nut trees and suche like, whiche  
be not commonly planted, but in one rankes togethers.

#### Ordering your trees.

**VV**hen that ye plant or set rankes, of euery kind of trees  
togethers, ye shall set or plante the most smallest to-  
wardes the Sunne, and the greatest in the shade, that they  
may not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great. Al-  
so when soeuer ye will plant or set of Pearre trees, and Plum  
trees (in any place) the one with another, better it were to  
set the Plum trees next the Sunne, for the Peares will dure  
better in the shade. Also ye must vnderstande, when ye set  
or plant many rankes of trees togethers, ye must haue more  
space betwixt your rankes and trees, (than when ye set but  
one ranke) that they may haue roome sufficient on euery  
side: ye shall also scarcely set or plant Pearre trees, or Apple  
trees, or other great trees, vpon dead, or moche barren ground  
inforced, for they increase (theron) to no purpose. For other

letter trees very well may growe, as Plum trees and such like: now when all the sayd thinges aboue be considered, ye shall make your holes, according to the space that shall be required of euery tree that ye shall plant or sette, and also the place nieste for the same so much as ye may conuenient, ye shall make your holes large ynough, for ye must suppose that the tree ye do set, hath not the halfe of his rootes he shall haue hereafter, therefore ye must helpe hym and gyue hym of good fat earth, (or dong) all about the rootes when as ye plant hym. And if any of the same rootes be to long, and broued or hurt, ye shall cut them cleane off, a slope wyse, so that the upper side (of each root) so cut, may be longest in setting, and for the small rootes whiche come forth all about therof, ye may not cut them of as the great rootes.

¶ Howe ye ought to enlarge the holes for your

**W**hen as ye sette the trees in the holes, ye must then enlarge the rootes, in placing them, and so that they take all downewards, without turning any rootes the ende upwarde, and ye must not plante or set them to depe in the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for them to be planted or set (halfe a foote, or there aboutes), in the earth, so that the earth be aboue all the rootes halfe a foote or more, if the place be not very burning and stony.

¶ Of dong and good earth for your  
plantes and trees.

**A**d when as ye woulde replant or set, ye must haue of good fat earth or dong, well medled with a part of the same earth where as ye toke your plantes out of, with all the upper cresses of the earth, as thicke as ye can haue it: the sayde earth which ye shall put about the rootes, must not

be put to nigh the rotes, for want of the dong bryng layd to nigh, which will put the sayde rotes in a heate, but let it be well medled with the other earth, and well tempered in the holes, and the smallest and slenderest adons that turnes by among those rotes, ye may plant therewith very well.

If ye have wormes amongst the earth of your rotes, ye must digge well the earth about the rotes.

If there be wormes in the fat earth or dong, that ye put about your rotes, ye must medle it wel also, with the dong of oxen or kyne, or here soe ashes about the rote, whiche will make the wormes to dye, for other wyse, they will hurt greatly the rotes.

¶ To digge well the earth about the

rotes.

Also ye must digge well the earth, principally al rounde ouer the rotes, and more oftener, if they be dry, than if they be wet: for which cause plant or set trees when it rayneth, for the earth to be very moist about the rotes. The trees that be planted or set in valleyes, commonly prosper well by wynght, and to ben it rayneth, they that be on the hills are better by looking into drops, than othe rs, but if the place of growthe be moyste of nature, ye must not plant or set your trees so nigh the rotes.

¶ The nature of places.

On hygh and dry places, ye must plant or set your trees a litle more deper, than in the valleyes, and ye must not fill the holes in hygh places, so full as the other, to the ende that the rayne may better moisten them.

¶ Of good earth.

Ye shall vnderstand that of good earth, commonly commeth good frute, but in certayne places (yf that they might be

be suffered to growe) they woulde season the tre the better. Otherwise they shal not come to pꝛouse, noꝝ yet haue a good taste.

¶ With what ye ought to binde your trees.

**W**hensoever your trees shal be replanted oꝝ set, ye must knocke in (by the roote) a stake, and binde your trees thereto foꝝ feare of the winde: and when they do spring, ye shall bꝛesse them and binde them with bandes that may not bꝛeake, which bandes may be of strong soft hearbe, as Bulrushes oꝝ such like, oꝝ of albe linnen cloutes, if the other be not strong ynough, oꝝ else ye may binde them with Oxiares, oꝝ such like, but foꝝ feare of creating oꝝ hurting your trees.

### *The seventh Chapter is of medecining*

*and keeping the trees when they are planted.*

¶ The first counsel is, when your trees be but plantes (in drie weather) they must be watred.

**T**he dong trees which be newly planted, must sometymes (in Sommer) be watred when the time wareth dry, at the least the first yeare after they be planted oꝝ sette. But as foꝝ other greater trees which are wel taken & rooted a good time, ye must dig them al ouer the rootes after Albalowtide, and vncouer them foure oꝝ fife foote compasse about the roote oꝝ tre: and let them so lie vncouered vntil the latter ende of Winter. And if ye do then meddels about eache tre of good fat earth oꝝ dong, to heate and comfost the earth wisthal, it shal be good.

¶ With what dong ye ought to dong your trees.

**A**pprincipally vnto molle trees, dong them with Dongs medled with other earth of the saue ground, and the dong of Dren to be nexte aboute the rootes: and ye shal also abate the molle of the trees, with a greate knife of wood, oꝝ such like, so that ye hurt not the barke therof.

A.iiij.

VWhen



¶ When ye ought to vncover your trees  
in Sommer.

**I**n the time of Sommer, when the earth is scantely balse  
moyst, it shall be good to digge at the fote of the trees, al a  
bout on the rote, such as haue not bene vncouered in the  
Winter before, and to meddle it with good fat earth: and so  
set it againe, and they shal do well.

¶ When ye ought to cut or proyne your trees.

**A**nd if there be in your trees certayne branches of super-  
fluous wodde that ye wil cut of, tarry until the time of  
the entring in of the sappe, that is, when they begin to  
bud, as in March and April: then cut of as ye shal see cause,  
al such superfluous branches harde by the tree, that thereby  
the other branches may prosper the better, for then they  
shal soner close their sappe vpon the cutte places than in the  
Winter, which shoulde not do so wel to cut them, as certain  
do teach which haue not good experience. But for so muche  
as in this time the trees be entring into the sap, as is afoze  
sayde. Take heede therefore in cutting them of your greete  
branches hastily, that throught their great waight, they do  
not cleane or seperate the barke from the tree in any parte  
thereof.

¶ Howe to cut your great braunches, and when.

**A**nd for the better remedie: First you shal cut the same  
great branches halfe a fote from the tree, and after to  
saue the rest cleane of hard by the body of the tree, then  
with a broade Chisel cut all cleane and smooth vpon y place,  
then couer it with Dre dong. Ye may also cut them well in  
Winter, so that ye leaue the trunk or branch somewhat  
longer, so as ye may bresse and cut them againe in Marche  
and April, as is before mentioned.

Howe

¶ Howe ye ought to leaue these great  
braunches cut.

**O**ther things here are to be shewed of certayne great  
and olde trees only, whiche in cutting the great braun-  
ches thereof truncheon wyle, doe renewe agayne, as  
Wall nuttes, Mulbery tree, Plum trees, Cherry trees with  
others, whiche ye must disbraunche the bowes therof euen  
after Alhallowtyde, or as soone as their leaues be fallne of,  
and likewise before they begin to enter into sappe.

¶ Of trees having great braunches.

**T**he sayde great braunches when ye shall disbraunche  
them, ye shall so cut them of in such truncheons, of  
length on the tree, that the one may be longer than the  
other, that when the cions be growne good and long theron,  
ye may graffe on them againe as ye shall see cause, accor-  
ding as euery arme shall require.

¶ Of Barrenesse of trees, the time of cutting yll braunches,  
and of vncouering the rootes.

**S**ometimes a mā hath certayne old trees, which be almost  
spent, as of the Pearre trees and Plum trees, & other great  
trees, the whiche beare scant of frute, but when as ye shall  
see some braunches well charged therewith, then ye ought  
to cut of all the other ill braunches and bowes, to the ende  
that those that remaine may haue the more sap to nourish  
their frute, as also to vncouer their rootes after Alhallowtyde,  
& to cleave & most great cleftes therof (a fote fro the trunke)  
and put into the sayde cleftes, a thynne slate of harde stone,  
thre let it remaine, to the ende that the humour of the tree  
may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Winter ye shall  
couer hym againe with as good and fat earth as ye can get,  
and let the stone alone.

¶ Trees the which ye must helpe or  
pluck vp the rootes.

**A**L sortes of trées which spring cions from the rootes, as Plum trées, all kinde of Cherry trées and small Nutte trées, ye must helpe in plucking their Cions from the rootes in Winter, as sone as conuenientely ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they do greatly pluck down and weaken the sayd trees, in drawing to them the substance of the earth.

¶ What doth make a good Nutte.

**B**Ut chiefly to plante these Cions, the beste way is to let them growe and be nourished two or three yeares from the roote, and then to transplant them or set them in the Winter, as is aforesayde. The Cions which be taken from the foote of the Hasel trees, make good Nuttes, and to be of much strengthe vertue, when they are not suffered to growe to long from the roote or foote aforesayde.

¶ Trees eaten with Beastes, must be grafted agayne.

**W**hen certaine grasses being wel in sappe, of three or foure yeares or thereabouts, be broken, or greatly endamaged with beastes which haue broken therof, it shal litte profit to leaue those grasses so, but it were better to cut them and to graffe them higher or lower than they were before. For the grasses shal take as wel vpon the new as olde Cion being grafted, as on the wilde stock: but it shal not so sone close, as vpon the wilde stocke heade.

¶ Howe your wilde stockes ought not  
hastily to be remoued.

**I**f the beginning when ye haue grafted your grasses on the wilde stocke, do not then hastily plucke vp those Cions or wilde stockes so grafted, vntil ye shal see the grasses put forth a new thewte, the which remaining still, ye may graffe thereon agayne, so that your grasses, in hasty remouing maye chaunce to die.

**W**hen

¶ When to cut of the naughty Cions  
from the wood.

**W**hen your grasses on the stockes, shall put forth of newe wood, or a newe shewte, as of two or three fote long, and if they put forth also of other small superfluous cions (about the sayd members or bzaunches that ye woulde nourishe) cut of all suche yll cions, harde by the head, in the same yeare they are grafted in, but not so long as the wood is in sap, till the winter after.

¶ Howe sometimes to cut the principall  
members.

**A**lso it is good to cut some of the principall members or bzaunches in the first yeare if they haue to many, and then againe within two or three years after when they shall be well sprung by, & the grasses well closed on the head of the stocke: ye may trim and dressethem againe, in taking away the superfluous bzaunches if any there remayne, so it is sufficient ynough to nourishe a good tree, to leaue bym one principall member on the head, so that he may be one of those that hath ben grafted on the tree before, yea and the tree shall be sapier and better in the ende, than if he had two or three bzaunches or prebends at the fote. But yf the tree haue ben grafted with many great cions, then ye must leaue him moze largely, according as ye shall see cause or neede, to recover the cleftes on the head of the sayde grasse or stocke.

¶ Howe to guyde and gouerne the sayd trees.

**W**hen that your trees doe begin to spring, ye must order & see to them well the space of three or foure yeres, or moze, untill they be well and strongly growne, in helping them aboue in cutting the small twiggies, and superfluous wood, untill they be so hye without bzaunches as a man, or moze if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the

B j. pzin,

principal branches if néede be, with forkes or wandes prickt right and well about them at the foote, and to proune them so, that one bzaunche do not appoche too nigh the other, nor yet frette the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and growe, & ye must also cut off certayne bzaunches in the free, where as they are too thicke.

¶ A kinde of sicknesse in trees.

**W**hen certayne trées are sicke of the gall, whiche is a kinde of sicknesse that doth eate the barke, therefore ye must cut it, & take out all the same infection with a cheel, or such like thing. This must be done at the end of winter, then put on that infected place of ore dong, or hogges dong, and bynde it fast thereon with cloutes, and wrappe it with oziars, so let it remayne a long time, till it shal recouer againe.

¶ Trees which hath wormes in the barke,

**O**f trées whiche haue wormes within their barkes is, where as ye shall see a swelling or rising therin, therefore ye must cut or cleaue the said barke vnto the wood, to the ende the humors may also distill out thereat, and with a little hooke ye must plucke or draw out the sayd wormes, withall the rotten wood that ye can see, then shall ye put vpon the sayd place, a playster made of Oxe dong, or of Hogges dong medled and beaten with Sage, and a little of vnleckte lime, then let it be all wel blende together, and wrap it on a cloth, and bind it fast and close thereon so long as it wil hold. The lies of wine shed or poured vpon the rotes of trées (the which be somewhat sicke through the coldnesse of the earth) whiche yes doth them much good.

¶ Snayles, Antes and wormes doth marre trees.

**A**lso ye must take heede of all maner of young trées: and specially of those grasses, the which many wormes and  
flies



flies doe endamage and hurte in the tyme of Sommer, those are the snaples, the pismyrs, or antes, the field snaple which hurteth also all other sortes of trees that be greate, principally in the time of the Cuckow doth syng, & betwixte Apryll, and midsomer, whyle they be tender. There be little beastes, called Solwes, which haue many legs: and some be of them graye, some blacke, and some hath a long sharpe fronte, which be very noysome, & greate hurters of young graffes, and other young trees also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppes (of the young cyons) as longe as ones synger.

¶ How ye ought to take the flyde wormes.

**F**or to take them well, ye must take hede and watche in the heate of the day (your young trees) and where ye shall se any, put your hande softly vnderneath, without shaking the tree, for they wyll sodenly fall, when one thinkes to take them: therefore as sone as you can (that they flye not away nor fall) take hym (quickely on the cyon) with your other hand.

¶ To kepe Antes from young trees.

**F**or to kepe the young trees from snaples, and Antes: it shalbe good to take ashes and to myngle vnslacked lime, beate in powder therewith, then lay it al aboute the roote of the tree, and when it rayneth, they shalbe beaten downe in to the ashes and dye: but ye muste renewe your ashes after euery rayne from time to time: also to kepe them moyst, ye must put certayne small vessels full of water, at the fote of your sayde trees, and also the lyes of wyne, to be spreade on the grounde there all aboutes. For the best destroying of small snaples on trees, ye muste take good hede in the springe time, before the trees be leaued, then if ye shall se as it were small weartes, knobbes or bryanches on the trees, the same will be snaples.

Provide to take them away sayre and softly, befoze they be  
 full closed, and take heed that ye hurt not the woode or barke  
 of the sayde tre, as little as ye can, then burne those bough-  
 ches on the earth, or all to treade them vnder your fete, and  
 then if any do remayne or renewe, loke in the heate of the  
 day, and if ye can see any, whiche will commonly be on the  
 cleftes or forkes of the boughes, and also vpon the bough-  
 ches lying like toftes or tronpes together, then wrap your  
 handes all ouer with olde clothes, (and bynde of leanes be-  
 neath them & aboue them,) & with your two handes rubbe  
 them down therein, and strait way syer it, if ye do not quick-  
 ly with diligence, they will fall, and if they fall to the earth,  
 ye can not lightly kill them, but they will renewe agayne,  
 these kind of wormes are noysom flies which be very strange.  
 therfoze take heed that they do not cast a certayne rednesse  
 on your face and body, for where as there be many of them,  
 they be dangerous: it is straunge to tell of these kinde of  
 wormes, if ye come vnder or amongs the trees, where as be  
 many, they will rase your face and handes, (your conerd bo-  
 dy, as your necke, brest and armes) full of small spotted, some  
 red, some black, some blewish, which will so tingle & trouble  
 you like nettles, sometimes for a day, or a day and a night  
 after: they be most on Plum trees, and Apple trees, nygh vn-  
 to mayst places, and yll ayres, yet neuerthelesse, by the  
 grace of God there is no daunger (that I vnderstande) to  
 be taken by them. We shal vnderstand that if it be in the eue-  
 ning, or in the morning, when it rayneth, they will remayne  
 about the grafting place of the tre, therfoze it will be harde  
 to finde them, bicause they are so small. Moreouer if suche  
 boughes do remayne in the upper parte of the bowes or  
 tre, ye shall bynde of dry strawe about the bowes al vnder,  
 then with a wispe on a poles ende, set fire on all, and burne  
 them.

A note.

¶ A Note in Spring time of fumigations.

**H**ere is to be vnderstande and noted, that in the spring time only when trees doe beginne to put forth leaues and blossomes, ye must then alwayes take heede vnto them, for to defende them from the frost, (if there come any, with fumigations or smokes made on the wynde side of your Orchards, or vnder your trees) with strawe, hey, dry chaffe, dry ore dong, of sawe dust dyed in an oven, of tanners oze dyed likewise, of *Galbanum*, of old shoes, thatche of houses, of haire and such like, one of these to be bleade with another: all these be good against the frost in the spring time, and specially good against the east wind, which breedeth (as some saye) the Caterpillar worme.

¶ To defend the Caterpillar.

**A**nd some doe defende their trees from the Caterpillar when the blossoming time is dyed (yf there be no frost) by casting of water, or salt water, every seconde or third day vpon their trees, (with instrumentes for the same, as with squirtes of wood or brasle or such like) for in keeping of them moyst, the Caterpillar can not breede thereon: this experience haue I knowne proued of late to be good. For to conclude, he that will set or plant trees, must not passe for any paynes, but haue a pleasure and delight therein,

in remembryng the great profite that cometh therby: agaynst scarcenesse of

corne, frute is good stay for

the poore, and often it

bath ben some

one acre of orchard grounde in worth four

akers of wheate grounde.

**F. I. N. I. S.**

**B. I. I. I.**

**Here**



*Here followeth a little treatise howe one  
may grasse and plant subtyll or artificially and to make  
many things in gardins very straunge.*

**F**or to grasse a subtyll waye, take one  
oylet or eye of a grasse, Apt it rounde aboue  
and beneath, and then behynde do some right,  
then weath him of, and set him vpon another  
clon, as great as he is, then dresse hym as is a  
foresayde, and he shall growe and beare.

¶ To grasse one vine vpon another.

**F**or to grasse one vine vpon another, ye shall cleaue hym  
as ye do other trees, and then put the vine grasse in the  
cliff, then stop him close and well with ware, and so bind  
hym and he shall growe.

¶ If a tree be to long without frute.

**Y**e shal vncouer his roote and make a hole with a piercer  
or small awger, in the greatestt roote he hath, without  
percing thoroowe the roote, then put in a pinne (in the  
sayde hole) of ope wood, (as oke or ashe) and so let it remaine  
in the sayde hole, and stoppe it close againe with ware, and  
then cast earth and cower him againe, and he shall beare the  
same pere.

For

# Planting and Graffing.

355

¶ For to haue Peaches two monethes  
before others.

**T**ake your cyotts of a Peache trée that doth come bloſ-  
ſome in the ſpring time, and graffe them vpon a franke  
Mulbery trée, and he ſhall bring of Peaches two mo-  
nethes beſore others.

¶ To haue Damſons or other plums, vnto Alhallowtide.

**F**or to haue Damſons all the Sommer long vnto Alha-  
lowtide, and of many other kynde of ſortes lykeſoyle, ye  
ſhal graffe the vpon the Woſebery trée, vpon the franke  
Mulbery trée, and vpon the Cherry trée, and they ſhall en-  
dure on the trées till Alhallowtide.

¶ To make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches in eating,  
to taſte lyke ſpice.

**F**or to make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches to taſte in  
the eating pleaſant like ſpice, the which ye may alſo kepe  
vnto the newe come againe, ye ſhall graffe them vpon  
the franke Mulbery trée, as I haue afore declared: and in the  
graſſing, ye ſhall weate them in bonny, and put a little of the  
pouder of ſome good ſpices, as the pouder of cloves, of cina-  
mon or gynger.

¶ To make a Muſcadell taſte.

**Y**or to make a Muſcadell taſte, take a gouge or cheſill of  
yron, (and cut your ſap rounde about) then put in your  
gouge or cheſill vnder your ſap on your cion, and rayſe  
thre eyes or oyettes rounde about, and ſo take off ſayre and  
ſoftly your barke round about, and when he is ſo taken off,  
do annoynt it all ouer within the barke, with pouder of  
cloves, or nutmegs, then ſet it on agayne, and ſtop it cloſe  
with waxe rounde about, that no water may enter in, and  
with in thaire bearing, they ſhall bring a ſayre Muſcadell  
reſon, which ye may after both graffe & plant, and they ſhal  
be all after a Muſcadell fruite: ſome ſayes the barke doth  
and ſo put in of ſpice.

B. iij.

To



¶ To sette Apples and Peares, to come without blossoming.

**F**or to make Apples and Peares, & other lozles of frute to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye do other kinde of frute) vpon the pygge tree.

¶ To haue Apples and Chestnutes rathe, and also long on the trees.

**F**or to haue Apples called (in french) de blanc Durcell, or de Yroael, & of Chestnutes very rathe, and long (as vnto Alhallontide) on the trees: & to make such frute also to endure, the space of ij. years, ye shall graffe them on a latewarde frute, as pome Richard, or vpon a pearre tree, or Apple tree of Dangoille.

¶ To haue good cherries on the trees, at Alhallontide

**T**o haue cherries on many trees, good for to eate vnto Alhallontide, ye shall graffe the vpon a franke Pulbery tree, & likewyse to graffe the vpon a wylow, or sallow tree, and they shall endure vnto Alhallontide, on the trees.

¶ To haue rath Medlars ij. monethes, before others.

**F**or to haue Medlars tyme monethes soner than others: & that the one shall be better farre than the other, ye shall graffe them vpon a goseberry tree, and also a franke Pulbery tree, and before ye do graffe them, ye shall wet the in Honny, and then graffe them.

¶ For to haue rathe or tyme Peares.

**F**or to haue a rathe Pearre & which is in Fraunce, as the Pearre Cailonet, and the Pearre Hastinean. For to haue them rath or sone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine tree: And so for to haue them late, ye shall graffe them on the Pearre called in Fraunce, Dangoille, or on other like hard Peares.

To

¶ To haue Misples or Medlars without stones.

**F**o to haue Medlars without stones, the which shall taste swete as hony, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an Egline o2 swete Bjar tree, & ye shall wet the graffes (befoze ye graffe them) in hony.

¶ To haue Peares bytimes.

**F**o to haue the Peare of Anguille, o2 Permain, o2 Sati-  
gle, (whiche be of certayne places so called) a moneth o2  
two, befoze others, the which shall endure, and be good  
vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a  
Quince tree, and likewise vpon the franke Mulbery tree.

¶ To haue ripe or franke Mulberies very  
sone and late.

**F**o to haue franck o2 ripe Mulberies very sone, ye shall  
graffe them vpon a rath Peare tree, and vpon the Gose-  
bery tree, and to haue very late and to endure vnto Al-  
lowtyde, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar tree.

¶ To kepe peares a yeare.

**H**o so2 to kepe Peares a yeare: ye shall take of fine  
salt very dry, and put thereof with your peares into a  
barrell, in such sort that one Peare do not touche an-  
ther, so fill the barrell if ye list, then stoppe it, and let it be set  
in some dry place, that the salt do not waxe moyst, thus ye  
may kepe them long and good.

¶ To haue your frute taste halfe apples,  
halfe peares.

**I**f ye will haue your frute taste halfe a Peare and halfe an  
Apple, ye shall in the spring take graffes, the one a Peare,  
and the other an Apple, ye shall cleaue o2 pare them in the  
grafting toynte o2 place, and toyne halfe the Peare cion, and

℞.

so

*pp.  
Mulbor  
of white  
By N.A.*

so set them into your stocke, and se well that no rayne do enter therein vpon your ioynt, and that fruite shal bring the halfe a Beare, and the other halfe an Apple, in fall.

¶ Times of grafting.

**I**t is good also to graffe one or two daies before the change, and no more, so, loke so many more dayes as ye shall graffe before them, so many mo yeares it will be, ere your trees shall bring fruite, also it is good grafting all the increase of the stone, but the soner after the change the better.

¶ To graffe the Quyne apple.

**I**f ye graffe the Quyne apple, vpon an Apple stocke, he shal not long continue without the Cancker, but to graffe him on a knottie pong crabstocke, he shall endure long without the Cancker.

¶ To destroy Pismirs or Antes about a tree.

**E**o to destroy Cmettes or antes, which be about a tree, if ye remoue and styre the earth all about the roote, of the sayde tree, then put thereon all about, a great Quantitie of the soot of a chymney, and the antes or pismirs wyll ether away, or else shortly dye.

¶ Another for the same.

**A**lso another way so, to destroy antes is, ye shal take of the salve dust of oke wood onely, and strowe that all about the tree roote, and the next rayne that doth come, all the pismirs or antes shal dye therof: so, earelong, shoen kept with hay, and hanged on the tree one night, they come all in.

To haue Nottes, Plums and Almondes.

¶ Nottes greater than others.

**F**Or to haue great Nottes, Plums and Almondes greater than others, ye shall take foure nottes, or of any of this frute aboue sayd, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as nere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the pot, thowhe the whiche hole, these nottes shall be constrained to yssue, and beyng so constrained, shall come to perfection and growe together as in one tree, the which in time shall bring his frute moze greater and larger, than others.

¶ To make an Oke or other tree greene in Winter as in Sommer.

**A**lso to make an Oke or other tree to be greene as well in Winter as Sommer, ye shall take the graspe of an Oke tree, or other tree, & graspe it by the Holly tree: the best and most surest way is, to graspe one through the other. Also who so will edifie or make an orcharde, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moyst place, where as the south winde, or sea winde may haue recourse vnto them.

¶ The time of planting without rootes and with rootes.

**A**lso the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or steneringes of all sortes of trees which hath a great pithe, as Fig trees, Hasell tree, Mulbery trees, and vines, with other like trees, all which ought to be set from the mids of Septēber, (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallows-tyde, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Advent untill Christmasse, or a none after, if the time be not very colde and daungerous.

¶ To kepe frute from the frost.

**A**lso to kepe frute from the frost, & in good color, vnto that newe come againe, ye ought for to gather them, w<sup>h</sup>en the time is sayre & dry, & the mone in hir decreasing, & that they lie also in very dry places by night, couered thin with wheat

L.ij.

Grawe,

Strawe, and yf the time of Winter be colde and very hard, then put of haye above them on your strawe, and take it away when as a sayze time commeth: and thus ye shal kepe your frute sayze and good.

¶ The dayes to Plant and grasse.

**A**lso (as some saye) from the first day of the next mone, vnto the xiiij. day thereof, is good for to plant, or grasse, or solwe, and for great neede some doe take vnto the xviij. or xviij. day thereof, and not after, neyther grasse, nor solwe, but as is afoze mentioned, a day or two dayes afoze the change: the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo and Capricorne.

¶ To haue greene roses all the yeare.

**F**or to haue greene roses, ye shall (as some say) take your rose buds, in the spring time, and then grasse them vpon the holly stocke, and they shal be greene all the yeare.

¶ To kepe raynsins or grapes, good a yeare.

**F**or to kepe Raynsins or grapes, good all a whole yeare, ye shall take of fine drye sande, and then lay your raynsins or grapes therein, and it shal kepe them good a whole yeare, some kepe them in a close glasse from the ayre.

¶ To make frute laxatiue from the tree.

**F**or to make any frute laxatiue from the tree, what frute so euer it be, make a hole in the stocke, or in the maister roote of the tree, (with a great pearcer slope wise) not thorow, but vnto the pith, or somewhat further, then fill the sayde hole with the iuyce of elder, of Centori, of Seney, or of Turbich, or such like laxatiues, then fill the sayde hole there with, of which of them ye will, or els ye may take  
thre



thée of them togethers, and fill the said hole therewith, and then stoppe the sayde hole close with softe ware, then clape it thereon, and put mosse very well ouer all, so that nothing may pssue or fall out, and all the frute of the sayde tree shall be from thence forth laratiue.

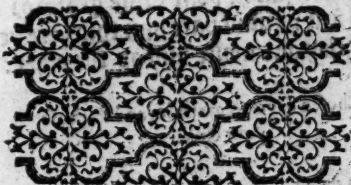
¶ A Note for all graffers and planters.

**A**lso when so ener ye shall plant or graffe, it shalbe mete and good for you to say as followeth. In the name of God the Father, the Sonne and the holy Ghost, Amen. Increase, and multiply, and replenishe the earth: and saye the Lordes prayer, then say: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my desire of thee be hearde. The holy spirite of God which hath created all thinges for man, and hath giuen them for our comfort, in thy name (O Lord) we set, plante, & graffe, desiring that by thy mighty powre they may encrease, and multiply vpon the earth, in bearing plenty of frute, to the profite and comfort of all thy saythfull people, thozow

Christe our Lord.

Amen.

FINIS.





¶ Here followe certayne wayes of plan-  
ting and grafting, with other necessities herein meete  
to be knowne, translated out of Dutche by L.M.

¶ To graffe one Vine on another.



**Y**ou that will graffe one byne vpon  
another, ye shall (in January) cleane the  
head of the vine, as ye do other Stockes, and  
then put in your Vine graffe or cyon, but  
first ye must pare him thin, ere ye set him in  
the head, then clay and mosse him as the other.

¶ Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to chose  
your cyons.

**A**lso when so euer that ye will graffe, the best chosen  
times is on the last day before the chaunge, and also in  
the chaunge, and on the second day after the chaunge, if ye  
graffe (as some say) on the thirde, fourth & fift day after the  
chaunge,

# Planting and Graffing.

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chaunge, it wil be so many yeares ere those trees bring forth frute. Which thing ye may beleve if ye will, but I will not. For some do holde opinion that it is good graffing from the chaunge vnto the xliij. day thereof, which I think to be good in all the increase of the Stone, but the sooner the better.

¶ To gather your Cions.

**A**lso such Cions or graffs which ye do get on other trees the yong trees of thre or foure yeares, or .v. or .vi. yeares are best to haue graffes. Take them of no vnder bowes, but in the top vpon the East syde, if ye can, and of the fairest and greatest. Ye shall cut them .ij. inches long of the olde wood, beneth the ioynt. And when soeuer ye wil graffe, cut or pare youre graffes taperwise from the ioynt two ynches or moze of length, whiche ye shall sette into the stocke: and befoze ye sette it in, ye shall open youre stocke wyth a wedge of yron, or harde wood, faire and softly: then if the sydes of your clefts be ragged, ye shall pare them with the poynt of a sharpe kniffe on both sides within and aboue, then set in your graffes close on the out sydes and also aboue: but let your stocke be as little while open as ye can, and when your graffes be well sette in, plucke forth your wedge: and yf your stocke doe pinche your graffes muche, then ye must put in a wedge of the same woodde for to healde youre graffes: Then ye shall laye a thicke barke or pill ouer the cleft from the one graste to the other, to keape oute the clape and rayne, and so clay hym two fyngers thicke rounde aboute the cleftes, and then laye on wolle, but Woull is better nexte to youre clay, or else to temper your clay wyth woull or haire, for it shall make it bide closer and also stronger on the stocke head. Some take woull nexte the clay, and wrap peth it all ouer wyth linnen cloutes: for the woull being once mayste, wyl keape the Clap to a long tyme. And other some doe take woullen cloutes that haue bene layed in the iuyce of Wormewood, or suche lyke bitter thyng, to keape steppng Wormes from coming vnder to the Graffes.

Alre

If ye graffe in Winter put your clay vppermost, for Sommer your mosse. For in Winter the mosse is warme, and your clay will not cleaue. In Sommer your claye is colde, and your mosse kepes him from cleauing or thapping. To bind them, take of Willow pilles, of clouen Byars, of Driers, or such like. To gather your graffes on the East parte of the tree is counted beste: if ye gather them below on the vnder boughes, they wil growe slaggie and spreading abroad: if ye take them in the top of the tree, they wil growe vpriight. Yet some do gather their cions or graffs on the sides of the trees and so graffe them againe on the like sides of the stocks, the which is of some men not counted so good for frute. It is not good to graffe a great stocke, for they wil be long ere they couer the head therof.

¶ Of wormes in trees or frute.

If ye haue any trees eaten with Worms, or do bring two or my frute, ye shal be to wash all his body and great branches with two partes of Rowpisse, and one parte of Vineger, or else if ye can get no Vineger, with Rowepisse alone, tempered with common ashes: then wash your trees therewith before the Spring, and in the Spring, or in Sommer. Annis seedes solue about the tree rootes, dyne away wormes, and the frute shal be the sweeter.

¶ The setting of Stones, and ordering therof

As for Almonde trees, Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, or others, ye shall thus plant or set them. Lay first the stones in water three dayes and foure nights, vntill they sinke therein: then take them betwixt your finger and your thumbe, with the smal ende vpswarde, and so set them two fingers deepe in good earth. And when ye haue so done, ye shal rake them all ouer and so couer them: and when they begin to growe or spring, kepe them from weeds, and they shal prosper the better, specially in the first yeare. And with  
in two

in two or thre yeares after, ye may set or remove them  
where ye list, the if ye do remove them againe after that, ye  
must propne of all his twiggess as ye shal see cause, nigh the  
stocke: thus ye may do of all kind of trees, but specially those  
which haue the great sap, as the Mulberry, or Figge tree or  
such like.

¶ To gather Gum of any tree.

If ye list to haue the Gumme of the Almonde tree, ye shall  
strike a great naye into the tree, a good way, and so lette  
him rest, and the Gumme (of the tree) shall yssue thereat:  
thus doe men gather Gumme of all sortes of trees, yea the  
common Gumme that men do vse and occupie.

¶ To sette a whole Apple.

Also some saye, that if ye set a whole Apple foure fin-  
gers in the earth, all the Pepines or curnelles in the  
same Apple, will grow by together in one hole stocke or ci-  
on, and all those Apples shalbe much larger and greater than  
others: but ye must take heede, howe ye do set those Apples  
whiche do come in a leape yeare, for in a leape yeare (as  
some doe say) the curnelles or Pepines are turned contra-  
ry, for if ye should so set, as commonly a man doth, ye shall  
sette them contrarie.

¶ Offsetting the Almonde

Almondes doe come forth and growe commonly well, if  
they be set without the shell or huske, in good earth, or in  
rotten hogges dong: if ye lay Almondes, one day in vine-  
ger, then shall they (as some saye,) be very good to plante, or  
lay hym in milke and water vntil he do sinke, it shalbe the  
better to sette, or any other nut.



**T**he Pepines and turnelles of those trees whiche haue a thicke or rough barke, yf ye lay them three dayes in water, or els vntill they sinke therein, (they shall be the better) then set them, or sowe them, as is afore mencioned, and then remoue them, when they be well rooted, of three or foure yeares growth, and they shall haue a thinne barke.

## ¶ To plant or set Vines.

**I**f ye plant or set vines, in the first or seconde yeare they will bring no frute, but in the third yeare they will beare, if they be well kept, ye shall cut them in January, and set them sone after they be cut from the vine, and ye shall sette two together, the one with the olde wood, & the other without, and so let them grow, in plucking away al weeds from about them, and when ye shall remoue them in the seconde or thirde yeare, being well rooted, ye shall set them wel asote deepe (in good fat earth) with good dong, as of one fote deepe or there abouts, and kepe them cleane from weeds, for then they will prosper the better, & in Sommer when the grape is knytte, then ye shal breake of his toppe or bzaunche, at one or two ioyntes after the grape, and so the grape shall be the greater, and in the Winter when ye cut them, ye shall not leaue past two or three leaders on cache bzaunche, on some bzaunche but one leader, whiche must be cut betwixt two ioyntes, and ye shall leaue the pong vine to be the leader, also ye shall leaue thereof three or foure ioyntes at al times, if a pong cion do come south of the old bzaunche or side thereof, if ye do cut hym, ye shal cut him harde by the old bzaunche, and if ye wil haue him to bring the grape next yeare, ye shal leaue two or three ioyntes therof, for the pong cion alwayes byngeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken and knytte, euer as the superfluous cyons doe grow.

growe; ye may breake them of at a ioynte, or hardly by the olde bzaunche, and the grapes will be the greater: thus ye may order your Wyne all the Sommer long without any hurt.

To set or plant the Cherry.

**C**herry trees, and all the trees of stone frute, woulde be planted of sette of yrons, in colde groundes and places of god earth, and lyke wyse in hyghe or hilly places, dry and well in the shade: if ye do remoue, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and January, yf ye shall see your Cherry tree waxe rotten, then shall ye make a hole (in the mids of the body two foote aboue the ground) with a bigge pearcer, that the humoz may passe forth thereby, then afoze the spring, whittle him vp againe with a pinne of the same tree: thus ye may do vnto all other sortes of trees when they beginne to rotte, and is also good for them whiche beare scant of frute or none.

To kepe Cherries good a yeare.

**F**or to kepe Cherries good a yeare, ye shall cutte of the stalkes, and then lay them in a well leaded pot, and fyll the sayde potte therewith, then put vnto them of good thinne hony, and fyll the sayde pot therewith, then stoppe it with clay that no ayre enter in, then set it in some sayre seller, and put of sande vnder, and all about it, and couer the potte well withall, so let it stande or remayne: thus ye may kepe them a yeare, as freshe as though they came fro the tree, and after this sorte, ye may kepe peares, or other frute.

Against Plismars.

**I**f ye haue cherry trees laded or troubled with Plismars or Lantes, ye shall rubbe the body of the tree, and all about the

the roote, with the ioyce of purflaynie, mingled false with by-  
neger. Some do ble to annoynt the tree beneath all about  
the body, with tarre and byrde lime, with trill oyle boyled  
foge: her, and annoynt the tree beneath therewith, and doe  
lay of chalke stones all aboute the tree roote, some saye it is  
good therfore.

¶ The setting of Chestnutes.

**T**he Chestnutte tree, men do ble to plant like vnto the  
Figge tree. They may be both planted, and grassed wel,  
they waxe well in freshe and fat earth, so in sande they  
lyke not: if ye will set the curnelles, ye shall lay them in wa-  
ter until they do sinke, and those that do sinke to the bot-  
tome of the water, be best to set, which ye shall set in the mo-  
neth of November and December, foure fingers deape, a  
fote one from another, so when they be in these two mo-  
nethes set or planted, they shall endure long, and beare also  
good frute, yet some there be that plante or sette them first  
in dong, lyke beanes, whiche will be sweeter then the other  
sorte, but those whiche be sette in the two monethes afore-  
sayde, shall first beare their frute: men may proue which is  
best, experience doth teache. This is another way to proue  
and knowe, which chestnuttes be best to plant or sette, that  
is: ye shall take a quantity of nuttes, then lay them in sande  
the space of xij. dayes, then take and washe them in water  
fayre and cleane, and thowle them into water againe, and  
those which do sinke to the bottome, are good to plant or set,  
and the other that stoyne are naught: thus may ye do with  
all other curnelles or nuttes.

¶ To haue all stonefrute tast, as ye shall  
thinke good.

**I**f ye wil haue all stonefrute tast as ye shal fanfy, or thinke  
good, ye shall first lay your stones to soke in such lycoz or  
mopsture, as ye will haue the frute tast of, and then sette  
them: as for the Date tree (as some saye) be bringeth no  
frute except he be a hundred yeares olde, & the Date stone  
must

must soke one moneth in the water befoze he be sette, then shall ye set hym with the small ende bpwarde, in good satte earth, in hote sandy grounde foure fingers dépe, and when the bolues do begin to spring, then shall ye euery night sprinkle them with rayne water, (oz other if ye haue none) so long till they be come swòth and growne.

¶ Of graffing the Medlar and Misphe.

**F**or to graffe the Medlar oz Misphe: men doe vse to graffe them on the whyte Hathorne trée, they will proue well, but yet small and solwe frute: to graffe one Medlar vpon another is the better, some men do graffe first the wilbing cion, vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when he is wctaken and growen, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the whiche doth make them moze swete, very great and sayze.

¶ Of the Figge tree.

**T**he Figge trée in some countrey, beareth his frute foure times a yeaere, the blacke figges are the best, beynge dried in the Sunne, and then layd in a vessell in beddes one by another, and then sprinkled oz strawed al ouer, euery laye with fine meale, then stoppe it vp, and so it is sent out of the land. If the Fig trée will not beare, ye shall digge him all about, and vnder the rootes, (in February,) & take out then all his earth, and put vnto him the dong of a prinie, for that he lyketh in best: ye may mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dong mingled with oyle & Deper stamp, which shall forwarde him much to noynt his rootes therewith: ye shall not plant the Figge trée in colde times, he loneth hote stony, oz grauely grounde, and to be planted in Autumne is best.

¶ Of the Malbery tree.

**I**f ye will plant the Malbery trée, the Figge trée, oz others whiche brynge no seede, ye shall cut a twigge oz braunche (frò the trée roote) of a yeaeres growth, with the old wood oz barke, about a cubite long, which ye shall plant oz set all in

the earth, saue a shaftment long of it, & so let it grow, in watering it as ye shall see néede. This must be done befoze the leaues begin to spring, but take héede that ye cut not the ende oꝝ toppe aboue, foꝝ then it will wyther and dye.

¶ Of trees that beare bitter frute.

**O**f al such trées as beare bitter frute, to make the bzing sweter, ye shall vncouer all the rootes (in January,) and take out all that earth, then put vnto them of hogges dong great plentie, and then after put vnto them of other god earth, and so couer them therewith all well againe, and their frute shall haue a sweter taste: thus men may do with other trées which bzing bitter frute.

¶ To helpe Barren trees.

**H**ere is another way to helpe Barren trées, that they may bzing frute: if ye see your trée not beare scantly in thée oꝝ foure yeares, god plentie, ye shall boze an hole with an auger oꝝ pearcer, in the greatestt place of the body, (within a parde of the ground) but not thowowe, but vnto oꝝ past the hart, ye shall boze him a slope: then take hony and water mingled together, a night befoze, then put the sayde hony and water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stop it close with a short pinne, made of the same trée, not strecken in so farre, foꝝ pearcing the lyeoꝝ.

¶ Another way.

**I**n the beginning of Winter ye shall digge those trées round about the rootes, and let them so rest a day and a night, and then put vnto them of god earth, myngled well with god stoe of watred otes, oꝝ with watred barley oꝝ whete, layde next vnto the rootes, then fill it with other god earth, and he shall beare frute, euen as the bozing of a hole in the maister rote, and strike in a pinne, and so to fill hym againe, shall helpe him to beare, as afoze declared.

To



¶ To kepe your frute.

**A**ll frute may be the better kepte, if ye laye them in drye places, in dry strawe or hepe, but hepe rypeth to soze, or in a barley mowe not touching one the other, or in chaffe, and in vessels of Juniper, or Syppers wood, ye maye so kepe them well in dry salte or hony, & vpon bozdes where as fyre is nyghe all the Winter, also hanging nie fyre in the Winter, in nettes of yarne.

¶ The Mulbrey tree.

**T**he Mulbrey tree is plantcd or sette by the Fygge tree, his frute is first sowre and then swete, he liketh neither dewe nor rayne, for they hurte hym, he is well pleased wth soyle earth or dong, his bzaunches will war dry with in euery fyre yeaes, then must ye cut them of, as for other trees: they oughte to be pruned euery yeaer as ye shall see cause, and they shal be the better, and to plant him from myd February, to myd Marche is best.

¶ Of Mosse on the tree.

**O**f the mosse on your trees, ye must not lette it so long be vnclensed, ye must rubbe it of wth a grate of wood, or a roughe heare, or suche lyke, in Winter when they be moyste or wet, for then it will of the soner, for mosse doth take away the strength and substance of the frute, & makes the trees barre at length: when ye see your trees begynne to war mossy, ye must in the winter vncover their rootes, and put vnder them good earth, this shall heape them and kepe them long without mosse: for the earth not stirred aboue the rote, is one cause of mossynesse, & also the barrenesse of the ground whereon he standeth, and your mosse doth usker in Winter, flies and other vermin, & so doth therein hide them in Sommer, which is occasion of eating the blossomes and tender cions thereof.

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To.

¶ To keepe Nuttes long.

**F**or to keepe Nuts long, ye shall dry them and couer them in dry sande, and put them in a dry bladder, or in a fatte made of Walnut tree, and put of dry Aie berries therin, and they shal be much sweter. To keepe Nuttes greene a yeaere, and also freshe; ye shall put them into a pot with honey, and they shal continue fresh a yeaere, and the sayd Honey wil be gentle and good for many medicines. To keepe Walnuttres fresh and greene in the time of straining of Mercurie, ye shall take of that pommis, and put ther of in the bottom of a barrel, then lay pour Walnute all ouer, then pommis ouer them, and so Walnuttres againe, and then of the pommis, as ye shall see cause to fyll your vessel. Then stoppe him close as ye do a barrel, and set him in your Sellar or other place, and it shal keepe the Nuttes fresh and greene a yeaere. Some vse to fill an earthen pot with small Nuttes, and then put to them dry sande, and couer them with a lye of earth or stone, & then they clay it, setting the mouth of the Pot downward, two fote within the earth, in their Garden or other place, & so they wil keepe very moist and swete until new come.

¶ To cut the Peache tree.

**T**he Peache tree is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) greene, it wil wither and dry. Therfoze if ye cut any small bzaunch, cut it harde by the body: the withered twigges euer as they wither, must be cut of hard by the great bzaunch or body thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a Peach tree do not like, ye shall put to his rootes, the Lees of Wine mingled with water, and also walthe his rootes therewith, and likewise the bzaunches, then concur him againe with good earth mingled with his owne leanes, for those he liketh best. Ye may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hasel, or Ashe, or vpon Cherrie tree, or ye may graffe the Almonde vpon the Peach tree. And to haue great Peaches, ye must take Kowes milke, and put good earth therto, then all to strike the body of the tree therewith both vpward and

and do downwarde, or else open the roote all bare thre dayes and thre nightes, then take goates milke, and wash all the rootes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be done when they begin to blossom, & so shall be bring great Peaches.

¶ To colour Peache stones.

**T**o colour Peache stones, that all the frute thereof shall haue the like colour here after, that is: ye shall lay or set Peache stones in the earth seuen dayes or more, until ye shall see the stones beginne to open, then take the stones, and the curnelles softly forth thereof, and what colour ye wil, colour the curnel therewith, and put them into the shel againe, then bynde it fast together and sette it in the earth, with the small ende bpwarde, and so let hym growe, and all the Peaches which shall come of the same frute, (grafted or ingrafted) wil be of the same colour. The peache tre ought to be planted in Autumne, befoze the colde do come, for he can not abyde the colde.

¶ If Peache trees be troubled with worms.

**A**lso if any Peache tre be troubled with worms, ye shall take two partes of Coine piss, with one part of vinegar, then shall ye sprinckle the tre all ouer therewith, and walsh his rootes and bzaunches also, and it will kill the worms, this may ye do vnto all other trees, which be troubled with wormes.

¶ To haue the Peache without stones.

**F**or to make the Peache grow without stones, ye shall take a Peache tre newly planted, then set a Willowe barde by, which ye shall boze a hole thorow, then put the Peache tre thorow the sayde hole, and so close him on both sides therof, sappe to sappe, and let hym so grow one yeare,

then

then the next yeare ye shall cutte of the Peache stocke, and let the Willow feede him, and cutte of the upper part of the Willow also: three fingers hie: and the next Winter sawe him of nigh the Peache, so that the Willow shall feede but the Peache only: and this way ye may haue Peaches without stones.

¶ Another way for the same.

**Y**e shall take the grasses of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow stocke, and so shall your Peaches be lykelyse without stones.

¶ If trees do not prosper.

**I**f that ye see that your trees do not thriue nor prosper, take and open the rotes in the beginning of January or afoze, and in the biggest rote therof, make a hole with an anger to the pithe or more, then drye therein a pinne of Wke, and so stop it againe close, and let it be well swart all about the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, and he shal do well, some doe vse to cleaue the rote.

¶ How to graffe Apples to last on the tree till Alhallowtyde.

**H**owe ye may haue many sortes of Apples vpon your trees vntill Alhallowtyde, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulbery tree, & vpon the Cherry tree.

¶ To make Cherries and Peaches smell, and tast like spyce.

**H**ow to make that Cherries and Peaches shal be pleasant, and shal smell and tast like spice, and that ye may kepe them well, till the new do come againe, ye shall graffe them on the Mulbery tree, as is aforesayde: but first ye shall soake them in hony and water, wherein ye shall put of the powder of Cloues, Ginger and Cinamon.

¶ To graffe an Apple which shalbe halfe  
swete and halfe soure.

**T**O graffe that your Apples shalbe the one halfe swete, & the other halfe soure: ye shall take two cyons, the one swete & the other soure, some do put the one cyon thorough the other, and so graffes them betwixte the barke and the tree: and some agayne doe pare bothe the cyons synelpe, and so settes them iopnyng into the stocke, inclosing sappe to sappe, on both the out sydes of the graffes, vnto the out sides of the stocke, and so settes them into the head as the other: and they shal bring fruite, the one halfe swete, and the other halfe soure.

¶ To graffe a Rose on the Holly.

**F**O to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall kepe all the yeare grene, some do take & cleaue the Holly, & so graffes in a white or reddie Rose budde, and then putteth clay and mosse to him, & lets him growe, & some doe put the rose bud into a slyt of the barke, & so putteth clay & mosse, and binds hym feattly therein, and lettes hym growe, and he shall carrey hys leafe all the yeare.

¶ Of keeping of Plums.

**O**F Plums there be many sortes, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other Plums a man maye kepe well a yeare, if they be gathered ripe, and then dyled, and put into vessels of glasse: if ye can not dyle them wel in the sunne, ye shal dyle them on hurdels of Driers made lyke Lett is windowes, in a hot Ouen after bread is drawne forth, and so reserue them. If a Plum tree lyke not, open his roote, & powdre in all aboute the dyges of Wyne, myrt with water, and so couer him wel agayne, or powdre them on skale with olde pyssle of olde men, myrt with two partes of water, and so couer him as before.

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**I**f a Peare do tast harde, or grauelly about the roze, like small stones, ye shall vncouer his roze (in the winter, or afore the spring) and take out all the earth thereof, & picke out all the stones, as cleane from the earth as ye can about his roze, then sift that earth, or els take of other good fatte earth without stones, and fill al his rozes againe therewith, and he shall bring a softe and gentle Peare to eate, but ye must see well to the watering of him often.

## ¶ The making of Cyder and Pyrie.

**O**f Apples and Peares, men doe make Cyder and Pyrie, & because the vse therof in most places is knowne, I will here let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the pressing your Cyder) I will counsell you to keepe cleane your vessels, and the places where as your frute both lye, and specially after it is bruised or broken, for then they be come filthy ayre vnto them, and if it be hygh, the Cyder shall be infected therewith, and also beare the tast after the infection thereof: therefore as soone as ye can, tunne it into cleane and swete vessels, as into vessels of whyte wyne or of sacke, or clarette and suche like. For these shall keepe your Cyder the better and the stronger, along time after: ye may hang a small bag of linnen (by a thred doونه into the lower part of your vessel) with powder of Cloues, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger and such like, which will make your Cyder to haue a pleasant taste.

## ¶ To helpe frozen Apples.

**O**f Apples that be frozen in the colde and extreme winter. The remedy to haue the Ice out of them, is this: Ye shall lay them first in colde water a while, and then lay them before the fire, or other heate, and they shall come to themselves againe.

¶ To make Apples fall from the tree.

If ye put of fyer coles vnder an Apple tree, and then cast of the powder of brimstone therein, and the fume thereof ascend vpper, and touche any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

¶ To water trees in Sommer, if they wane dry about the roots.

Where as Apple trees be sette in dry ground and not deepe in the ground, in Sommer if they want moisture, ye shall take of whyte strawe, or other, and enery evening (or as ye shall see cause) cast thereon water all about, and it will kepe the trees moyst from time to time.

¶ To cherishe Apple trees.

If ye be to throve (in Winter) al about your Apple trees, on the rootes therof, the Urine of olde men, or of stale pisse long kept, they shall bring frute much better, which is good for the Urine also, or yf ye do sprinkle or annoynt your Apple tree rootes with the gall of a Bull, they shall beare the better.

¶ To make an Apple growe in a glasse.

To make an Apple growe within a glasse, take a glasse what fashion ye list, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and binde hym fast to the glasse, and the glasse also to the tree, and let hym growe, thus ye may haue Apples of diuers proportions, according to the fashion of your glasse, thus may ye make of

Concumbers, Gourdes, or

Pomecitrons, the like

fashion.

P.ij. To



**T**hese three bzaunches & figure of grafting in the shielde in Soummer is, the first bzaunch sheweth howe the barke is taken off, the middle place sheweth, howe it is sette fo, and the last bzaunche, sheweth howe to binde him on, in sauing the oylet o; eye from bzussing.

¶ To grasse many sortes of Apples on one tree.

**Y**e may grasse on one Apple tre at once, many kinde of Apples, as on enery bzaunche a contrarie frute, as is afore declared, and of peares the like: but see as nyghe as ye can, that al your cids be of like springing, for else the one will out growe and shaddowe the other.

¶ To colour Apples.

**T**o haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shall thinke good, ye shall boze slope a hole with an auger, in the biggest part of the body of the tre, unto the middes therof, o; there aboutes, & then loke what colour ye wil haue them

them of, first ye shall take water, & mingle your colour therewith, then stop it by againe, with a short pinne made of the same wood or tre, then wape it rounde about: ye may mingle with the sayde colour what spice ye list, to make them tast there after, thus may ye chaunge the colour & tast of any Apple: your colours may be of Saffron, tournesoule, bzasel, Saunders, or other what ye shall see good. This must be done befoze the spring do come: some doe say, yf ye graffe on the Olive stocke, or on the Alder stocke, they will bring red Apples: also they say, to graffe to haue frute without coze, ye shall graffe in both the endes of your cion in to the stocke, & when they be fast growen to the stocke, ye shall cut it in the mids, & let the smaller end grow byward: or else take a cion, & graffe the smal end in the stocke downeward, & so shall ye haue your apple tre on S. Lamberts day, (which is the xviij. of September) they shall neuer wast, consume, nor waie by, which I doubt.

¶ The setting of Vine plantes.



**T**hese figures doe shew howe ye ought to plant and sette your Vines, in two & two together, the one to haue a part of the olde tre, and the other may be all of the last cion: but when ye plant him with a part of the olde tre, he shall commonly take roote the soner than the newe cion: ye must waite them euery moneth, and let not the earth be too close aboue their rootes at the first, but now and then lose it with a spade as ye shall see a rayne past, for then they shall enlarge, and put forth better. Further herein ye shall vnderstande hereafter.

¶ How to proyne or cut a Vine in Winter.



**T**his Figure sheweth, how all Vynes should be pruned and cutte, in a conuenient tyme after Christmas, that when ye cutte them, ye shall leaue his brannches very thynne, as ye see by this fygure: ye shall neuer leaue above two, or thre leaders at the heade of any principall braunch, ye must also cut them of in the myddst betwene the knottes of the yong cyons, for those be the leaders which will bring the grape, the rest & order ye shall vnderstand as followeth.

¶ Of the Vyne and grape.

**S**omewhat I intende to speake of the ordering of the Vine & grape, to plant or set the Vyne: the plants or setts which be gathered from the Vyne (& so planted) are best, they must not be olde gathered, nor lie long vnpanted after they be cutte, for then they will sone gather corruption, and when ye do gather your plantes, ye must take heed to



cut & chōse thē, where as ye may with the yong cion, a ioynt  
of the old wood with the new, for the old wood wil sooner take  
roote than the new, & better to grow than if it were al yong  
cion, ye shall leaue the old wood to the yong cyon, a foote or halfe  
a foote, or a shaftment long, the yong cion ye shall cutte the  
length of thre quarters of a yarde or there aboutes, and ye  
shall chōse of those yong cions that be thickest ioynted, or  
nygh ioyntes together, and when ye shall plant or set them,  
loke that your ground be well digged in the Winter be-  
fore, then in January ye may both cutte and plant, but cutte  
not in the frost, for that is daunger of all kinde of trees, or ye  
may plant in the beginning of February, and when ye do  
plant, ye shall take two of those plantes, and set or lay them  
together, a foote deepe in the earth, for two plantes set toge-  
ther wil not so soone fayle, as one alone, and lay them a foote  
long wise in the earth, so that there may be about the earth  
thre or foure ioyntes, ye may plante a yong cyon with the  
olde, so that he be thicke or nygh ioynted, for then he is the  
better to roote, and also to bring frute, then when ye haue set  
or layd them in the earth, then couer them wel therewith, in  
treading it fast downe vnto the plantes, but let the endes of  
your cions or plantes be turned vpight, about the earth  
thre or foure ioyntes, yf there shall be more when they be  
set, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwayes in  
the middes, betwene the two ioyntes, and then let them so  
growe, and see that ye weede them alwayes cleane, and once  
a moneth lose the earth rounde about them, and they shall  
proue the better; if it be very dry and hote in the Sommer  
after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a Crow of  
yon to the roote, & there ye shall poure in water, in the eue-  
ning. As for the propnyng of them is, when the grape is ta-  
ken and clustered, then ye may breake the next ioynte or  
two after the grape, of all such superfluous cions as ye shall  
see cause, which will cause the grape to waie bigger: ye may  
also breake away all suche superfluous buddes or slender  
bryanches, which cometh about the roote, or on the vnder

bzaunches, which ye thinke will haue no grape, and when  
 ye propne or cut them in Winter followyng, ye shall not  
 cut the yong cion nygh the olde, by thæ or foure ioyntes, ye  
 shall not cut them like ozars, to leue a fozte of heads toge-  
 ther on one bzaunch, which doth kil your vine, ye shall leaue  
 but one head, or two at the most, of the yong cions, vpon the  
 olde bzaunche, and to cutte those yong cyons thæ or foure  
 knottes or ioyntes of, for the yong cion doth carry the grape  
 alwayes, and when ye leaue vpon a great bzaunche many  
 cions, they can not be well nourished, & after ye haue so cut  
 them in Winter, ye shall binde them with ozars, in placing  
 those yong bzaunches as ye shall see cause, and in the spring  
 time, when the bzaunches are tender, ye shall bynde them  
 so, that the stormy tempest or winds do not hurt them, and  
 to bynde them withall, the best is, great soft rushes, and  
 when the grape is clustred, then ye may breake of all suche  
 bzaunches as is afoze declared: vpon one old bzaunche thæ  
 or foure heades be ynough, for the more heads your bzaunch  
 hath, the worse your grape shal be nourished, & when ye cut  
 of any bzaunche, cut him of hard by or nigh the old bzaunch:  
 if your Wine ware olde, the best remedy is: if there growe  
 any yong cion about the roote, ye shall in the Winter, cut of  
 the old Wine harde by the ground, or as nygh as ye can, and  
 let the yong Wine lede, and he will continue a long time, if ye  
 sower and fill the place about the roote with good earth a-  
 gaine. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of grapes, a  
 small cion like a pigges tayle, turning about, whiche doth  
 take away the sappe from the grape, if ye pynche it of harde  
 by the stalk of your grape, your frute shall be the greater:  
 if your Wine ware to ranke and thycke of bzaunches, ye  
 shall digge the roote in Winter, and open the earth, and fill  
 it vp againe with sande and ashes blend togette, and wher-  
 as a Vine is vnfrutefull and doth not beare, ye shall bore a  
 hole (with an auger) vnto the hart or pithe, in the body or  
 thychest part therof, then put in the sayde hole, a small stone,  
 but fyll not the hole close therewith, but so that the sicknesse  
 of

of the Wine may passe thereby. The lay al about the roote of good earth mingled with good dong, and so shal be not be unfrutefull, but beare wel euer after: or also, to cast of old mens bryne or pisse, all about the roote of the Barren vine, and yf he were halfe lost or marde, he shoulde grow againe & ware frutefull as befoze: this is to be done in Winter.

¶ To haue grapes without stones.

**F**o to haue grapes without stones, ye shall take yong plantes or bryanches, and shall set or plant the toppe or small ende downewarde in the earth, and so ye may sette two of them together for sapling, as I haue afoze declared of the others, and those bryanches shall bring grapes without stones.

¶ To make your Vine to bring a grape to tast like Claret.

**T**o make your Vine, to haue a grape to tast like claret wine, and pleasant withal, ye shall boze a hole in the stocke vnto the bart, or pithe therof, then shall ye make a lecuarte with the poudre of Clones, of Cinamon, mingled with a litle fountayne or running water, and fyll the sayde hole therewith, and stop it fast and close with ware, and so binde it fast theron with a linnen cloth, & those grapes shall tast like claret wine.

¶ Of gathering your grapes.

**A**l grapes that men do cut befoze they are thorow ripe, the wine shal not be natural, nor yet shall long endure good, but if ye wil cut or gather grapes to haue the good, and to haue good wine therof, ye shall cut them in the full, or sone after the full of the mone, when she is in Cancer, in Leo, in Scorpio and in Aquarius, the mone beyng in the wayne, and vnder the earth.

¶ To knowe if your grape  
be ripe inough.

**F**o to knowe if your grapes be ripe inough or not, which  
ye shall not onely knowe in the tast, but in syghte and tast  
together, as in tast if they be swete and full in eating, &  
in syghte if the stones will sone fall out being chased or  
bused, which is the beste knowlege, and also whether they  
be whyte or blew, it is all one matter: the good grape is he  
which commeth out all watry, or those which be all clammy  
as burdlyme: by these signes shall ye knowe when to cutte,  
being thowowe ripe or not, and wheras you do presse your  
Wyne ye must make your place swete and cleane, and youre  
bessels within to be cleane also, and see that they haue strong  
beddes: and those persones which doe presse the grape, must  
looke, their handes, feete and body be cleane washed, when  
as they go to pressing the grape, and that no women be ther  
hauing their termes: and also ye shall eate of no Cheboles,  
Sealyons, Onions, or Garelycke, Annyseades or such lyke,  
for all strong sauours your Wyne wyll drawe the infection  
thereof, and asone as your grape is cutte and gathered, ye  
shall presse your Wyne after asone as ye may, which wyll  
make your Wyne to be moze pleasant and stronger, for the  
grapes which taryeth long vnpresse, maketh the Wyne to be  
fmal and yll, ye must see that your bessels be newe sayde and  
swete within, and to be washed wyth swete water and then  
well dryed agayne, and to perfume them with Muscicke and  
such swete vapoure, & if your bessell chaunce not to be swete,  
then shall ye pitche hym on the sydes, which pitche will take  
away all euyl and such stinking sauour therein.

¶ To prone or tast Wyne.

**A**d when so euer ye wyll prone or tast any Wyne,  
the beste tyme is, early in the morning, and take  
wyth

with you three or four loppes of bread, then dippe one after another into the wyne, so therein ye shall finde (if there be any) sharpe tast of the wyne. Thus I leave (at this present) to speake any further here of the Vine and grape. If this my simple labour be taken in good part (gentle Reader) it shall the more hereafter encourage me to set forth another booke more at large, touching the arte of planting and graffing, with other thinges necessarie to be knowne.

¶ Here followeth the best times howe to order, to chose, and to set or plant Hoppes.



**I**n this figure ye shall understand the placing and making of the Hoppe hilles, by every Sipher over his head: the first place is shewed but one pole set in the middes, and the Hoppe beneath, the second sheweth howe some doth chapp downe a spade in the mids of the hill, and therein laves his Hoppe rotes. The thirde place is shewed, howe other some do sette out one pole in the middes, and the Hoppe rotes at holes put in rounde about. The fourth place sheweth howe some chappes in a spade crosse in the top, and there laves in his rotes. The fift place sheweth howe some do set foure poles therein, and puttes the Hoppe rounde about the hill. The sixt place sheweth that some vse to make crosse holes in the sides, and there laves in the Hoppe rotes. Thus many practises have ben proued good, provided alwayes that your hilles be of good fatte earth, specially in the middes downe vnto the bottom.



bottom. This I thought sufficient to shewe by this figure the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hoppe is counted the surrest way.

**T**he best and common setting tyme of Hoppes is, from mid Nouember, to mid February, then must ye digge and cleanse the ground of weeds, and mire it well with good molde and fat sarth. Then denide your hilles a yarde one from another orderly, in making them a yarde asunder, and two sote and a halfe broade in the bottome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in euery Hill thre or foure rootes, some doe in setting of them lay them crosse wyse in the mids of the hill, and so couers them againe, some setteth the rootes in foure partes of the hill, other some doe make holes rounde about the hilles, and puttes of the rootes therein, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one short rote in a yeaere ye may haue many plates, to set and lay as ye shall see it good, and it shal be sufficient for euery plante, to haue two knottes within the ground, and one without, some doe chappe a spade crosse in the hill, and layes in crosse the Hoppe, and so couers it.

¶ To choose your Hoppe.

**Y**e shal choose your roots best for your Hop, in the Sommer befoze ye shal plant the, for then ye shall see whiche beares the Hop, for some there is that brings none, but that which beares, choose for your plantes, and set of those in your hilles, for so shall ye not be deceyued, and they shall prosper well.

¶ To sowe the sedes.

**S**ome doe holde, that ye may sowe amongs other sedes, the sedes of Hoppes, and so will encrease and be good to sette, or else to make beddes and sowe them alone, whereby they may increase to be set, and when they be strong, ye may remoue and set them in your hilles, and plant them as the other befoze mencioned.

The

## ¶ The setting your poles

**T**he best time is in Aprill, or when your roots be sprong halfe a yeard long or moze, then by euery plant or Hop, in your Hilles, ye shall set vp a pole of 13. or 14. fote long, or there aboutes as cause shall require, some doe vse to sette but foure Poles in euery hyl, which is thought sufficient, and when ye shall sette them, see that ye sette them so fast that greate wyndes doe not cast them downe.

## ¶ How to proyne the tree.

**Y**e shal marke when the Hoppe doth blossome, and knit in the top, which shalbe perceyued to be the Hoppe, then take and cut vp all the rest growing there aboutes, (not hauing Hop thereon) hard by the earth, that al those which carry the Hoppe, myght be the better nourysed: thus shall ye doe in Sommer, as ye shall see them encrease and growe, vntyll the time of gathering.

## ¶ To gather the Hoppe.

**A**t such time afore Michelmas as ye shall see your Hop ware by olone, or somewhat yellowe, then he is best to be gathered in a dry day, in cutting your Hoppe by the ground, then plucke vp your pole therewith for shaking of your Hoppe, so carry them into some dry house, and when ye haue so pluckte them, ye shall laye them on boarded loftes, or on hurde's of clothes, that the wynde may dry them, and the ayre, but not in the sunne, for the same will take awaye the strength thereof, nor with fyre, for that wyl do lykelwise, and ye shall dayly tosse and turne them tyl they be dry: to try them when they are dry, hold them in your hand a space, and if they cleaue together when ye open your hand, they are not then dry: but if they shatter a sunder in opening your hand, then ye may be sure they are dry inoughe. If not, lette them remayne, and vse ye them as is before sayde.

Ye shall vnderstand the dyneresse of them is to preserve them and long to last, but if neede be, ye may occupie them well vnderpyed, with lesse portion to sowe.

¶ What Poles are best,

**Y**e shall prepare your Poles of such wood as is light and styffe, and which will not bowe with euery winde, the best & mettest time to get the is in Winter whē the sap is gone downe, and as sone as ye haue taken of your Hop, lay your Poles in sundry places vntil the next spring, wherby they may endure the longer.

¶ Howe to order and dresse your hilles.

**A**fter the first yeare is past, your Hoppe beyng increased to moze plentie of rootes in your hilles, ye shall after Michelmasse euery yeare, open your hilles & cast downe the toppes vnto the rootes, vncouering them, and cut away all the superfluous rootes, some both plucke away all the rootes that spredde abroad without the hilles, then opens the hilles and puttes of good newe earth vnto them, and so conuers them againe, which shall kepe them from the frost, and also make the grounde fatte, so shall ye lette them remayne vnto the spring of the yeare, in February or Marche, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous rootes ye may take them away, and cut them vp, and your Hoppe shall be the better, then againe cast vp the earth about your hilles, and clensing them from all weeds and other rootes, which wil take away their strength, if the herbes remayne, so let the rest till your Poles may be set therein.

¶ Of grounde best for your Hoppe.

**T**he Hoppe deliteth and loneth a good and reasonable fatte grounde, not verie lowe, nor yet so moyst, for I haue sene them proue wel in flasshers, in dry sandy fieldes,

fieldes, the Hoppe hilles beeing of good fat earth, ye may (as some say for greate neede,) make your Hoppe growe and beare on any kinde of rockie grounde, so that your hilles be great and fatte earth, but the lower grounde commonly proueth best, so that it stande well and hotte in the Sunne.

¶ A note of the rest abouesayde.

**Y**e shall marke and vnderstande, all this order aboue said, is to haue many hoppes and good, with a few rootes and plantes, placed in a smal plotte of grounde. Ye shall vnderstande, the wilde hoppe that groweth in the hedges, is as good to occupie as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but loke ye take not the barren hoppe to plant, some hoppe will be barren for want of good earth, & lacke of dressing, whiche ye shall perceiue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer before, that when they shoulde beare they wyl be barren, which is for want of good fatte earth, or an unkinde yeare, or lacke of weeding and good ordering. Therefore such as are minded to bestow labour on the grounde, may haue as good hoppe growing in this countrey, as is in other countreys: but if ye wyl not go to the cost to make hoppe yarden, ye may with a light charge haue hoppes growe in your hedge rowes, to serue as well as the other, and shall be as good for the quantitie as the other in all respects: ye may (for lacke of grounde) plant hoppe rootes in hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke sette by poles by them when time shall require in the spring, and to bestowe euery Winter after the gathering your hoppe, on euery Hill head, a shouel full of dong to comfort the earth, for the will they beare the more plentie of hoppe the next yeare following: so conclude, you that haue groundes may well practise in all thinges afoze mencioned, and specially to haue hoppe in this ordering, for your selues and others, also ye shall giue encouragement for other to followe hereafter. I haue heard by credible persons, which haue knowne a hundred hilles, (whiche is

a small plat of ground, to beare three hundred pounde of Hoppe, so that the commoditie is much, & the gaynes great: and one pound of our Hoppe dyed and ordered, will go as farre as two pounde of the best Hoppe that cometh from beyond seas. Thus much I thought meete and necessarie to wyte, of the ordering and planting of Hoppe.

¶ How to packe your Hoppes.

**W**hen your Hoppes be well tossed and turned on bedded stozes, and well dyed (as I haue afoze shewed) ye shall put them into great sakes according to the quantitie of your Hoppes, and let them be troden downe harde together, whiche will kepe their strength longer, and so ye may reserve them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse, (whiche haue but small stozes) to treade them into dry fats, & so reserve them for their vse, which is counted the better way and the lesse portion doth serue, and will longer kepe their vertue and strength.

Wishing long lyfe and prosperous health,  
To all furtherers of this common wealth.

FINIS.





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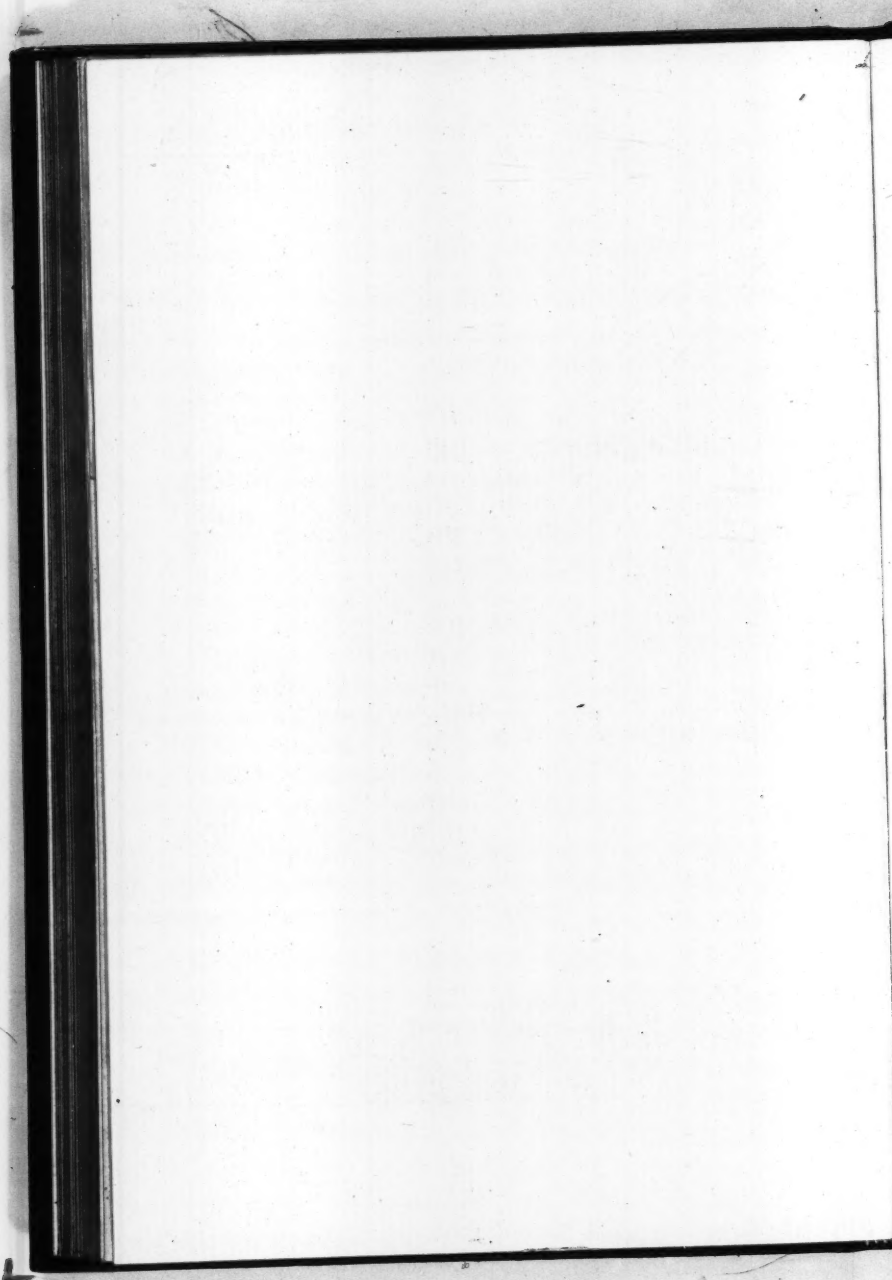
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